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A CUP FINAL PACKED WITH SUPERLATIVES

By NORMAN D. REICH

IT was billed as the "Greatest South African Club Soccer Cup Final in History!" and this year's Castle Cup national tournament Final went even further—it became the best display ever seen on a South African soccer field.

Most soccer critics who watched it were sure that they had never seen better. This is perhaps because, as so often happens, when South Africa invites top overseas sides, they are opposed by sub-standard provincial sides who rarely match up because they hardly know each others play. Thus, the tourists have been able to take it easy.

Not so in this game. The posters were right. On paper, Highlands Park and Durban City were the best two club squads South Africa has produced. They are the glamour crowd-pullers of the National League and results have proved them to be the top two.

Highlands Park from the northern suburbs of Johannesburg were only formed in the early days of 1961—and began their professional début by becoming the second champions — taking the Dave Marias trophy for the National League championship from the 1959 holders, Durban City, after a play-off, both finishing level on points at the top of the First Division. City went on to beat another Johannesburg side, Ramblers, in the final, 4-2.

This season, the Durban side became champions and the draw kept them apart until the final, which was played at the Rand Stadium, Johannesburg, on October 21.

Durban City brought 5,000 of their supporters with them the 450 miles to the Cup Final venue and the Rand Stadium was filled to its capacity of 35,000 well before the kick-off.

The line-up for this match of superlatives was as follows:

Highlands Park: Tyrell; Kalk, Hammer; Scott, Jacobitz, Rufus; Hill (H.), Pegado, Banducci, Kopelow, Hill (R.).

Durban City: Ryder; Kidd, Williams; Barratt (B.), Dennyschen, Schafer; Le Roux, Varner, Salton, Deetlifs, Barratt (G.).

Crowds swarmed all over the ground and took their places on floodlight pylons and poster boards high above the ground level to get a view.

The first half was quiet, but cultured, with both sides showing something of their class. Rufus was the master of the situation and many a Highlands move stemmed from this great player. After 40 minutes, George Ryder was at last beaten when he could only palm a shot from Kopelow on to the post, and from there the ball rolled into the net.

City equalised just after the interval when Salton crashed in an acute-angled drive and George Barratt then gave them a sensational lead with a high shot into the roof of the net which left Tyrell sprawling. It looked very much as though the cup was going back to where it had come from —Durban.

Never daunted, Highlands came storming back and grabbed a deserving reward in the form of a goal to put them on level terms. Neville Scott channelled a movement down the left and himself let fly from well out. Ryder went down to punch clear, but loping in, Hughie Hill returned the ball to Scott, who lobbed into the far corner. With only eight minutes left, Banducci snatched the winner.

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This month's front cover . . .

Folke Svensson, Karlstad goalkeeper makes a spectacular save from Hasse Nilsson of the Stockholm team (left) in a match at the Stockholm Stadium which Karlstad succeeded in winning 3-2.

what to look for in next month's edition

The January issue of "World Soccer" will include an article on Moroccan football by Norman D. Reich, while in the World Cup qualifying groups series outlined by Gordon Jeffery the emphasis will swing to the South American continent. There will be the usual features from countries far and wide from the pens of Roger Macdonald, Jerry Weinstein, Kenneth Wolstenholme, Eric Batty, etc. Place your order for "World Soccer" now.

THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

World Soccer

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Associate Editors
GRAHAM PAYNE JACK ROLLIN
Editorial and Advertisement Director ROBERT J. BOLLE

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OPPORTUNISM GETS ENGLAND CHILE TRIP

Out of touch England must do better, says ***JACK ROLLIN***

IN plain language, England have reached the finals in Chile by courtesy of quick thinking by John Connelly, one moment of effectiveness from Ray Pointer and the woodwork at the west end of the Wembley Stadium, which intervened on three occasions in the Portugal match. These are the naked facts without covering and can of course be misleading.

However, it does serve to emphasise the position that the national side find themselves in at the present with Chile the next stop on the road to the World Cup Final. At the same time it does not take a soccer genius to discover the cause of this apparent retrograde step taken by England in the past few months. Briefly it is that the loss of Jimmy Greaves definitely and Gerry Hitchens to a lesser degree has meant the difference between an efficient goal-scoring machine and a team that now frankly never looks capable of scoring more than one goal a match.

Opening goals

Against Portugal apart from the first ten minutes when both goals were scored the only forward who seemed likely to increase the lead was Bobby Charlton—when he frequently "exploded" in his known fashion, usually from an inside berth. But again this was ironic inasmuch as he was in one of his inconsistent moods and every threat turned out to be an anti-climax in fact. This rather left the rest of the line in a poor penetrating light. Pointer was completely out of touch except for his goal. He hit the ball hard and straight on this occasion. Johnny Haynes seemed wearied by the ineffectiveness around him and Bryan Douglas gave the impression of acting as a ball playing right-winger being ill used as a poaching inside-forward—which he actually was! Connelly is worth persevering with on the right wing.

But the old question has still to be answered. Unless Greaves is able to come back, the good work of the last twelve months or so will be wasted utterly. Certainly the framework is sound, it just happens that the most effective part of the side has gone. Apart from one or two momentary lapses and slight loss of club form by some defenders, the rearguard seems pretty secure. However, serious trouble will begin if the attack continues to misfire and throws extra work on to the defenders. A remedy must be found up front to prevent a complete collapse of the entire Chile venture. At the moment the prospects are much poorer than even a year ago. If Greaves is unobtainable for matches then an effective striker must be found — from somewhere.

From the international aspect which has taken a turn for the worse it appears, to the domestic scene, the real test of holding the League attendance figures will come when the worst of the winter weather appears. The championship contenders have been led by Burnley, aiming to repeat their success of two years ago. Odd that Jimmy Robson and Pointer have both lost opportunities of clinching their place in the England team at a time when their club is riding high. Spurs have still to show consistency and several players have lost form. But London has had useful representatives in West Ham and Fulham.

In Division Two, Liverpool have maintained their lead while Sunderland have continued their improvement. Hampshire as a county have had a wonderful start to the season with Southampton in Division Two, Bournemouth and Portsmouth in Division Three and Aldershot in Division Four well to the fore in their respective leagues.

It was in Division Four that the plight of some of the smaller clubs was underlined when Gillingham were caught in a traffic jam, missed a train to Barrow and were forced to charter a plane to reach their destination. They arrived late, tired out mentally and physically and were being thrashed 7-0 when the match was abandoned through poor light. The League ruled that the score must stand with Gillingham financially worse off and considerably wiser from the experience of travel in England.

Changes

But the reorganisation that is taking up much rumour could ease the position of shoe string finances in the lower regions in the future if it materialises. Then the half a dozen or so League aspirants might be shepherded into the fold in a streamlined set-up. One of the new ventures might be the switching of the League Cup, which is still not attracting much in the way of crowds, to the beginning of the season as in Scotland.

CLASSIFIED RESULTS

SEPTEMBER 27

France (3) **5** (Faivre 2, Piantoni, Schultz, Wisnieski)
Finland (1) **1** (Phalmann)
France: Bernard, Wendling, Boucher, Muller, Bieganski, Lerond, Wisnieski, Marcel, Schultz, Piamoni, Faivre.
Finland: Westerholm, Hyvarinen, Haatt; Nevalainen, Heinonen, Parkanen; Pietilainen, Pahlmann, Holmqvist, Rytkonen, Nordland.

OCTOBER 4
World Cup match

Belgium (0) **0**
Sweden (0) **2** (Brodd 2)
Belgium: Delhaise, Bare, Raskin, Hanon, Verbiest, Lippens, Croce, Van Himst, Claessen, Jurion, Piters.
Sweden: Nyholm, Bergmark, Wing, Sandberg, Gustafsson, Oberg, Brodd, Backman, Simonsson, Borjesson, Svahn.

World Cup match

Eire (1) **1** (Giles)
Czechoslovakia (1) **3** (Scherer 2, Kvasnak)
Eire: Dwyer, Kelly, Cantwell, Nolan, Harley, McGrath, Fitzgerald, Fogarty, O'Neill, Giles, Haverty.
Czechoslovakia: Schroif, Hledik, Tichy, Pluskal, Poplahar, Masopust, Pospichal, Scherer, Kucera, Kvasnak, Masek.

OCTOBER 7

Northern Ireland (1) **1** (McLaughlin)
Scotland (3) **6** (Scott 3, Wilson, Brand 2)
Northern Ireland: Gregg, Magill, Elder, Blanchflower, Neill, Peacock, Wilson, McIlroy, Lawther, Hill, McLaughlin.
Scotland: Brown, McKay, Caldow, Crerand, McNeill, Baxter, Scott, White, St. John, Brand, Wilson.

OCTOBER 8

Rumania (1) **4**
Turkey (0) **0**
Rumania: Voinescu, Greavu, Ivan, Ionet, Nunweiler III, Nunweiler IV, Pircalab, Constantin, Ene, Seredai, Tataru.
Turkey: Necmi, Ahmet, Basri, Ismet, Osman, Mustafa, Hilmi, Naci, Ogun, Can, Lefter.

Austria (1) **2** (Hof pen., Oslansky)
Hungary (1) **1** (Tichy)
Austria: Frandl, Trubeiz, Hasenkopf, Hanappi, Stotz, Orlanski, Koller, Nemec, Knoll, Burek, Hof, Rafreider.
Hungary: Grosics, Matrai, Sovari, Solymosi, Sipos, Kotasz, Sandor, Borsik, Tichy, Monostori, Gorocs, Dr. Fenyvesi.

Poland (0) **0**
West Germany (1) **2** (Brulls, Haller)
Poland: Szymkowiak, Szczepanski, Woznick, Strzykalski, Oslizlo, Grzegorczyk, Wilczek, Brychey, Pohl, Liberda, Lentner.
West Germany: Tilkowski, Nowak, Erhardt, Schulz (W.), Wenauer, Giesemann, Olk, Hermann, Seeler, Haller, Brulls.

World Cup match

Luxembourg (1) **4** (Schmidt 3, N. Hoffman)
Portugal (0) **2** (Yauca, Eusebio)
Luxembourg: Steffen, Brenner, Hoffman (J.), Pambon, Brosius, Konner, Dimmer, Cirelli, Hoffman (N.), Schneider, Schmidt.
Portugal: Pereira, Lino, Hilario, Perides, Morato, Lucio, Yauca, Eusebio, Aguas, Coluna, Cavem.

OCTOBER 14

Wales (1) **1** (Williams, G.)
England (1) **1** (Douglas)
Wales: Kelsey, Harrington, Williams (S.), Charles (M.), Charles (J.), Crowe, Jones, Woosnam, Ward, Allchurch, Williams (G0.).
England: Springett, Armfield, Wilson, Robson, Swan, Flowers, Connelly, Douglas, Pointer, Haynes, Charlton.

OCTOBER 15

Argentina (4) **5** (Corbatta 2 [1 pen.], Artime, Pagani, San Filippo)
Paraguay (0) **1** (Gonzales)
Argentina: Roma (Andrada), Sainz Ramos, Vidal, Rattin, Delgado, Chlinsky, Corbatta, Pizzuti (Rossi), Artime (Pagani), San Filippo (Gonzales), Belen.
Paraguay: Aguilar (Mayeregger), Ruiz, Monges, Lescano (Reyes), Breglia, Monnin; Martinez (Bobadilla), Jara (Infran), Gonzales, Leiva, Nunez (Martinez).

World Cup match

Israel (2) **2** (Stelmach, Yang)
Italy (0) **4** (Lojacona, Altafina, Corso 2)
Israel: Hodorow, Berwanisti, Tendler, Grundmann, Levrovic, Tish, Nahari, Mentchel, Stelmach, Rarabi, Yang.
Italy: Buffon, Robotti, Losi, Bolchi, Maldini, Trapanoni, Mora, Lojacono, Altafini, Sivori, Corso.

Denmark (5) **9** (Jorn Sorensen 3, Danielsen 2, Olle Madsen 2, Rasmussen 2)
Finland (0) **1** (Osterlund)
Denmark: Gaardhoje, Hansen (G.), Jensen, Hansen (B.), Madsen (John), Krog, Hersen (J.), Danielson, Madsen (Olle), Sorensen (Jorn), Rasmussen.
Finland: Westerholm, Hyvarinen, Haahti, Nevalainen, Heinonen, Parkanen, Karkkonen, Osterlund, Holmqvist, Rytkonen, Pahlmann.

OCTOBER 17
World Cup match

Northern Ireland (1) **2** (McLaughlin 2)
Greece (0) **0**
Northern Ireland: Gregg, Magill, Elder, Blanchflower, Neill, Nicholson, Bingham, McIlroy, McAdams, Cush, McLaughlin.
Greece: Vallianos, Kamaras, Vassiliou, Polychroniou, Stefanakos, Papaloudis, Mastrakoulias, Sideris, Domazos, Papaemanuel, Posideon.

OCTOBER 18

Belgium (1) **3** (Hanon, Vandenberg, Claessen)
France (0) **0**
Belgium: Nicolay, Bare, Verbiest, Hanon, Leleune, Lippens, Jurion, Van Himst, Claessen, Vandenberg, Paeschn. c
France: Bernard; Wendling, Boucher, Marcel, Verond, Vincent, Kopa, Mahi, Wiesneski, Van Sam, Faivre.

OCTOBER 22
World Cup match

West Germany (2) **2** (Seeler 2)
Greece (0) **1** (Papaemmanouil)
West Germany: Tilkowski, Novak, Schnellinger, Schulz, Erhardt, Giesemann, Kress, Hermann, Seeler, Haller, Brulls.
Greece: Voutsaras, Kamaras, Vassiliou, Polychroniou, Stefanakos, Papoulidis, Mastrakoulis, Papaemmanouil, Domazos, Vassiliadis, Posidon.

World Cup match

Hungary (2) **3** (Monostori, Gorocs, Tichy)
Holland (2) **3** (Van der Linden 2, Groot)
Hungary: Grosics, Matrai, Sovari, Solymosi, Sipos, Kotasz, Sandor, Gocroecs, Tichy, Monostori, Fenyvesi.
Holland: Piesers, Graafland, Wiersma, Veldhoen, Kreiermaat, Prosk, Maller, Van der Kuil, Henk Groot, Van der Linden, Van der Giip, Bosefaat.

Sweden (1) **2** (Raberg, Wendt)
Norway (0) **0**
Sweden: Nyholm, Bergmark, Wing, Sandberg, Gustavsson, Oberg, Raberg, Larsson, Wendt, Backmann, Svahn.
Norway: Hansen, Bakker, Johansen (T.), Johansen (R.), Svensen, Legernes, Andersen (B. O.), Jensen (M. R.), Backe, Andersen (T.), Kone.

International strides for Malta in future

THIS season Malta is to take part in three international matches, two of which will be played abroad.

The first match was scheduled to take place this month, when the island was host to Norway, in the first international encounter between these two countries. The second match will take place in Tel Aviv, when Israel will have completed their World Cup commitments and will have played against Italy. This match is scheduled for an unspecified date, but to take place shortly.

Then on March 16 next year, Malta will cross over to Grosseto to meet Italy "C" in a return match for the one which the Italians won last year by 0 goals to 3 in Malta.

Every year, Malta holds a Christmas Tourney during which a crack European side is invited to take part in a series of matches with local sides. This coming Christmas it will be the turn of Hungary's crack Tatabanya side now leading the senior Hungarian league. Tatabanya, who have as their goalie Groscis, who is to keep goal for his country in the coming World Cup games in Chile, will be playing between five or six matches in Malta.

At the moment the leading Maltese side, Sliema Wanderers, are undertaking a short visit to Tripoli. Recently the Wanderers drew against the Tripoli side, Ahli, 1-1. On Sunday, the 22nd, the Sliema side took on the Tripoli champions, Ittihad.

Also undertaking a short trip to Italy are the former Malta League Champions, Valletta, who are playing a team of Amateurs in Bologna.

Malta took part in the recent congress held by F.I.F.A. in London. The island was represented in the person of the Malta Football Association Secretary, Mr. Eug. Bonello, M.B.E. During the congress Mr. Bonello made an appeal which was upheld by the new President, Sir Stanley Rous, to the effect that F.I.F.A. countries should make more use of the island's referees and officials for matches of an international level.

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Sept. 27:	France	5	Finland	1	..	2
Sept. 28:	England	4	Luxembourg	1	..	6
Oct. 4:	Belgium	0	Sweden	2	..	1
Oct. 8:	Luxemb'rg	4	Portugal	2	..	6
Oct. 8:	R. Ireland	1	Czechoslovakia	3	..	8
Oct. 8:	Yugoslavia	5	South Korea	1	..	10
Oct. 15:	Israel	2	Italy	4	..	7
Oct. 17:	N. Ireland	2	Greece	0	..	3
Oct. 21:	W. Germ'y	2	Greece	1	..	3
Oct. 22:	Hungary	3	Netherlands	3	..	4

INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM

WITH the World Cup finals now only a matter of months ahead there has been a noticeable stepping-up in the International programme of most countries and the period under review has been an exceptionally busy one. There is no space indeed to deal with all the full Internationals played, let alone Inter-club matches and national highlights, and I propose dealing only with the many important World Cup qualifying matches (listed above) that have played and, briefly, to take a look at two or three of the other Internationals that have relevance to the World Cup plans of some of the countries engaged in them.

By the time these words appear in print the results of several qualifying matches played in the last week in October will also be known but these will have to escape my scrutiny for another month—or the printer will not be able to get this issue into your hands at the time you expect it!

First of the matches under review and in many ways the most important was the exciting Scotland-Czechoslovakia affair played at Hampden Park before a rather disappointingly small crowd (by Hampden standards) of 51,590. Maybe some of the stay-at-home Glaswegians felt that Scotland's two wins over the Republic of Ireland meant little set beside that Wembley debacle and a four-nil defeat in Czechoslovakia. But this was a vastly better Scottish side—even though the defence showed little change from the one that conceded four goals in Bratislava last May. It was, of course, significantly different from the one on duty at Wembley when England had been able to make hay in the wide areas that the Scottish wing-halves, MacKay and McCann, left in front of the unfortunate McNeill and his full-backs.

Crerand and Baxter were the Scottish selectors' immediate answer to the Wembley defeat plus, of course, the return of a fit Leslie as goalkeeper. Crerand and Baxter have responded well to their opportunity but, until this return fixture with Czechoslovakia, wanted the inside-forward to complete, smoothly and quickly, the switch from defence to attack. In the event they, and the surprised Czechs, found two such forwards in White and Law—neither of whom had played in Bratislava.

Not that this return match was easily won by the Scots—that victory, by the odd goal in five, came only from a Denis Law goal six minutes from time, is a fair indication of the balance of the opposing forces, and of a match that showed a pleasing contrast between the Czechs' open, economical style and the Scots' closer, at times over-elaborate, movements. Yet Scotland today have involved—whether by conscious design or not—their own promising variation of the now much publicised 4-2-4 formation, and, because of this, their defence in particular has a confidence and authority undreamed of six months ago.

The players I think most responsible are the wing-half pair of Crerand and Baxter. As all ideal wing-half pairs should be they are the blend of opposites. Crerand's strength is seen most in defensive play—he is exceptionally quick to recover, to retrieve a situation that had seemed lost—and here it is good for Scotland that young McNeill, the centre-half, is a Celtic team-mate of Crerand. Thus the two have an automatic understanding.

Baxter on the other hand cares less for defence. His attacking forays, however, are less liable to leave a gap now that intelligent inside-forwards like Law and White are in attendance and, in any case, Baxter himself has matured quickly as a result of Scotland's close-season matches and, perhaps more important, Glasgow Rangers' European Cup matches. His play, neat, forceful and quick to exploit attacking opportunities, marks him as a wing-half of great potential.

All this does not mean, however, that I would be prepared to gamble much on Scotland's chances of playing in the finals in Chile. After the Hampden match the Czech party stayed in England, playing a couple of "warming-up" games with Port Vale and Bradford, until making the trip to Eire for the first of their two matches against the Republic. They had little difficulty in winning and it seems as certain as anything is in International football that they will win the home game against the Irish. Such a win would leave the Czechs and Scots equal with six points apiece and faced with a "deciding" match on a neutral ground—Vienna have already volunteered but I doubt that the Scots would want that venue! Wherever it is played, however, the match should be good to watch—better probably than many that will be played in Chile; with the issue depending very much upon the mid-field struggle for mastery between Baxter-White-Law with Crerand lurking behind and Bubernik-Scherer-Kvasnak backed up by Masopust.

It is unfortunate—particularly in view of the more or less unopposed entry of some other countries—that one of these two promising national elevens has to drop out since both give signs that they have found well-knit sides that can steadily improve to reach their peaks next summer.

In this respect they are both, at the moment, in a happier position than England where Walter Winterbottom, having watched his England team reach maturity, pass, if not with full honours at least with fair merit, their close-season testing time, now has to ponder upon the loss of form of Bobby Smith and the uncertain availability of Greaves and Hitchens. In the final heat of the World Cup battles in Chile Mr. Winterbottom may be glad to have Greaves and Hitchens around and feel reasonably confident that either could be expected to pick up the style and the rhythm of the England national side should they be called upon. But the immediate objective is to find an inside and a centre-forward who fits the pattern set by the remaining nine players.

Fortunately England's first World Cup engagement without Greaves and Hitchens was the home match against Luxembourg. That it was this match, and not the more vital one against Portugal, seemed doubly fortunate when Haynes had to cry off because of injury. The result of the match was judged by just about everyone as a foregone conclusion and the attendance—for an evening and not a mid-week afternoon match remember—must have been one of the smallest for a full International in England.

Those who stayed away felt afterwards that they had been better off than the thirty thousand who did see England stumble to a 4-1 win. That England never clicked as a

Steffen, the Luxembourg goalkeeper, falls to smother the ball during an England raid (Pointer in background) in the World Cup qualifying tie at Highbury, London, last September. (P.A.I.)

Germany's Uwe Seller leaps high with joy over Greece's goalkeeper Voutsaras after he had just scored West Germany's first goal in their World Cup qualifying game in Frankfurt. Germany defeated Greece 2-1. (Planet 1.)

team, that the goals for were limited to four, so disappointed some of the spectators that, sheeplike, they resorted to the current idiotic fashion of slow handclapping. It needs, however, to be realised that Luxembourg themselves also regarded the result as a foregone conclusion and that their clear, and perfectly laudable, intention was simply to limit the number of goals England scored. In this they succeeded admirably and posed problems of massed defence that the England players failed to solve. With Haynes amongst them the result might have been different but not, I think, markedly so—there is no harder match to play than one in which one team is bent solely on defence. Nor is this likely to be a recurring problem and therefore one that England need to master, because in the World Cup final stages it is results that count for both sides and, apart from Mexico's occasional nil-nil spoiling efforts, defence-conscious matches are few and far between.

In any case, there was reason a few days later to view the England-Luxembourg result from a different perspective. Those in Europe who had thoughts of the World Cup on October 8 found them focused on Dublin where the Republic were playing Czechoslovakia. The dropping of even a single point by the Czechs would have settled Group 8 in Scotland's favour and there was a faint possibility of this happening whereas few, if any, gave the Luxembourg-Portugal match on the same day a second thought. In fact, as I have recalled, the Czechs after being held to a draw at half-time pulled away to win comfortably by three goals to one (the inside-forwards, Scherer and Kvasnak twice, got the Czech goals and Giles the Republic's), whereas the pointless Luxembourg amateurs, encouraged perhaps by their display against England, brought the biggest surprise of the competition out of the hat—in Europe at any rate—to beat Portugal by four goals to two.

This result must have destroyed almost all of what slight hopes the Portuguese may have clung to of getting to Chile. Their task, assuming a victory over Luxembourg, was to defeat England at Wembley to ensure a place in the final stages, or to draw to force a play-off. The defeat by Luxembourg means that they have now to definitely beat England at Wembley even to equal the home side's tally of points. Hungary and Sweden once apiece have it is true won at Wembley against England—but an imposing array of countries have failed and it is difficult to see a side beaten by Luxembourg emulating the Hungarians and the Swedes!

Why and how did Portugal lose to Luxembourg? Why and how did England once lose in the World Cup to the U.S.A.? But in truth there is little parallel between those two "turn-ups" of form because Luxembourg until they tired late in the game were the masters in nearly every aspect of the game. There are, I suggest, two factors outside of the game itself that make the result less of a surprise than it first appeared. Firstly—Portugal's away form, as the first of our World Cup Group surveys in the May, 1961, issue of WORLD SOCCER revealed, is dismally poor with but three wins in 44 matches and those against Egypt, East Germany and the Republic of Ireland. Secondly the absence of Germano, still recovering from a cartilage operation, has seriously weakened not only the defence but the entire composure of the Portuguese team.

Hero of Luxembourg was the cheerful, sharp-shooting, 21-year-old Andy Schmidt—a locksmith making his eleventh appearance for his country's full national eleven and celebrating it with a hat-trick. Nic Hoffmann scored Luxembourg's fourth goal. Portugal's two late in the game were scored by Eusebio and, in the last minute, Yauca. And the play of the former was the one bright aspect of the match from Portugal's point of view.

Silva Ferreira Eusebio is 19, tall, lithe, coloured—he comes from Mozambique—and, what greater promise can any player show, has something of the look of Pele about him. In the South American commentary this month I have written of Eusebio's place in Benfica's team as a replacement for the injured Santana in his club's second match against Penarol in Montevideo. His role has been that of understudy to both Santana and Coluna over the past six months and as we know from Benfica's European Cup final match against Barcelona, Santana and Cluna are excellent inside-forwards. Now it seems that one or the other of them may have to take second place to Eusebio, who gave his first hint of greatness, I suppose, in last summer's Paris Tournament. He did not play in Benfica's first match against Anderlecht (they won 3-2) and in their second against Santos, the Brazilians had strolled to a four-nil half-time lead, that Pepe made up to five three minutes after the interval, before Eusebio, brought on as a substitute for Santana, got busy and in the space of twenty minutes halfway through the second half scored a hat-trick! The master himself, Pele, notched a last minute goal for Santos incidentally—just to show that he was still around! Whatever the result of the England-Portugal match a good part of my attention will be focused upon this young player. . . .

Between the Hampden, Highbury and Luxembourg matches two other World Cup Qualifying matches were played, the results of which have taken both Sweden and France a step nearer to Chile. Both are now unbeaten—both have an away game to play against their nearest rivals. If Sweden or France get a point from their matches against Switzerland and Bulgaria respectively they are through—defeat, on the other hand, means a play-off in a neutral country.

Sweden's victory over Belgium by two goals to nil was not expected: it was nevertheless efficiently earned with the useful assistance of Simonsson from Spain and

Continued overleaf

INTERNATIONAL POST-MORTEM

Continued from previous page

Brodd from Toulouse—the latter scoring both Sweden's goals incidentally in the last twenty minutes. Belgium, as so often, fielded eleven players, including several of considerable individual ability, but not a *team*. It is perhaps indicative of their lack of planning—or of too deliberate planning—that for this game Jurion was playing inside-left.

France against Finland and Yugoslavia against South Korea both won their matches by five goals to one without impressing anybody. Kai Pahlmann, with Rytkonen perhaps, Finland's best player, at least took home with him from Paris a new clarinet—he is the leader of a jazz quintette.

Italy meanwhile were preparing for the first of their two "stroll-over" matches against Israel. But they have suffered too many World Cup disappointments to make the mistake of fielding an under-strength side and took fifteen "stars" to Tel-Aviv. Three of these, Angelillo, Lojacono and Losi, played in Roma's Inter-Cities Fairs Cup final against Birmingham a few days before the International but so intent were the Italians upon victory the latter pair were both included in the team against Israel. Not unexpectedly the third, Angelillo, could not find a place in an inside trio of Lojacono, Altafini and Sivori—on paper at least one of the world's best. Fifty thousand spectators turned up for the match and were beside themselves with enthusiasm, not unmixed with amazement, when their local heroes went in at half-time with a two-nil lead—centre-forward Selmach and outside-left Young were the scorers. It took a penalty eight minutes after the interval for the Italians to open their account (Lojacono converting) and not until 21 minutes from the end did Altafini equalise. Then twice in the last three minutes Italy's left-winger Corso scored the goals that resulted in the flattering 4-2 score sheet.

Two days after this match, N. Ireland at least broke their long run of matches without a win by beating Greece by two goals to nil. Again an outside-left was the hero—Shrewsbury's Jimmy McLaughlin emulating Brodd and Corso by scoring both N. Ireland's goals. Apart from their satisfaction at winning again, the Irish were probably glad when the match was over, however; and none more than young Jimmy Nicholson sent off the field with Georgis Sideris after a barging and jostling match in the Greek penalty area. Not for the first time when a player has been sent off, Nicholson appears to have been about the last person (begging Danny Blanchflower's pardon) on the field to have deserved it.

SOME OTHER INTERNATIONALS

N. Ireland	*1*	*Scotland*	*6*
Wales	*1*	*England*	*1*
Denmark	*9*	*Finland*	*1*
Belgium	*3*	*France*	*0*

Scotland followed their win over Czechoslovakia by soundly beating N. Ireland by six goals to one (before N. Ireland's victory over Greece) and they did this without the services of Denis Law on Italian club duty. Whilst the win itself was not surprising, the authority with which Scotland played, and the manner in which Ralph Brand wore the mantle of Law, augurs well for the future. Wales and England met in another British Home Championship match and the obvious comment about this match was that Spain were fortunate to have met twice a Wales much below the strength of the eleven who played against England—not that they, or England, played as well as the individual qualities of the twenty-two players on view suggested—except, of course, that it is rarely easy to make a hard-tackling match look attractive!

Finland, beaten 5-1 you remember by France, played their next International in Denmark and lost by nine goals to one! Jorn Sorensen got three, and John Danielsen, Ole Madsen and young Egon Rasmussen two apiece in Denmark's biggest win since 1917. If the significance of this result had not got home to France, they can hardly escape worrying about the result of their own last match—a three-nil defeat by Belgium. Kopa returned to the French side for this match played in Brussels: Belgium's original selection was upset by injuries to Delhasse and Raskin—and there was considerable doubt about the match fitness of Jurion (back on the right wing by the way). Yet, with Nicolay making a delayed reappearance in goal, Verbiest dropping back to left-back and Lejeune coming in at centre-half, not only did Belgium win but it was only a fine display by Bernard in the French goal that kept the score down to three goals against. France are clearly going to need all the luck going to get the point they need against Bulgaria in Sofia the way they have been playing the past twelve-month—their one crumb of comfort was possibly the promising display of Van Sam at inside-left. Belgium's win comes too late to be of any value in the 1962 World Cup but, for all this review has at this time needed to concentrate on that competition, there *is* more to international football than the World Cup and if they gain confidence from this match Belgium could throw over some of the indecisiveness that has frustrated their play recently. They are due to play the Netherlands in Amsterdam around the time these words appear in print—the result might show whether they have. **G.J.**

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Coaching — as I see it . . .

by Dr. GEZA KALOCSAI
as told to Eric Batty

One of Hungary's top coaches of the post-war era, Dr. Geza Kalocsai, is now controlling the fortunes of Ujpest Dozsa. Before the war as an outside-left he played for Ferencvaros and Ujpest in Hungary, Sparta (Czechoslovakia) and Lille Olympic (France) and gained international honours with Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In Czechoslovakia he studied at Prague University and earned a degree in Law, but to date he has always preferred his first love, football, and has stuck to it with great success. Dr. Kalocsai's approach to soccer is based on logic and intelligence, and his views will be welcomed by all who would think seriously about the game.

THE TRAINER MUST BE BOSS

WHEREVER football is played, coaching and coaches come in for a great deal of discussion. Ask anyone interested in the game what is coaching and what are the qualities to look for in a coach and you will be sure to receive a different answer every time you ask the question.

For me coaching is the art of developing young players; seeking them out and building them up into a team capable of playing intelligent purposeful football which will obtain a good result and be capable of gaining the coach's objective, whether it be a national championship or an international trophy. Naturally, the material available in the shape of young players is of prime importance, but as long as one maxim is rigidly applied the lack of talent when a new coach arrives on the scene merely makes his task a little more difficult, but does not preclude success. This maxim, quite simply, is "The trainer must be all powerful."

Without this, little or nothing can be achieved. Everything to do with the players and playing must be decided by the coach. How much each player receives by way of salary or bonus must be determined by the coach, for he alone knows whether or not the player is working hard in training; giving everything in the team's interest in matches, or not. Invariably one or two senior players think they know better than the coach. New training methods are frowned on and openly criticised and unless the coach takes prompt action he can often find himself in difficulties. Often, I have been forced to say to a "star", "On Sunday you can sit in the stand and watch!" and then later when he finds his pay packet contains only half the amount he is accustomed to receiving, he knows who is the boss and we get along fine!

Generally speaking it takes two or three seasons to build up a first class team though, of course, in certain circumstances success can be achieved in a much shorter time. I experienced this when I took over as coach with the Belgrade club Partizan and won the championship in the first season—but this was entirely due to the fact that the club already had a host of talented young players when I arrived. If the players are not there they must be found, and here it is vitally important to differentiate between the team-building coach and the player-buying manager, entrenadore or allenatore.

In some countries like Italy and Spain the coach usually has the opportunity to buy ready-made players, often accumulating a dozen or more international class performers in one team! Almost anyone could be a successful coach if he can buy players like Di Stefano, Suarez, Puskas, Kocsis, Kubala, Sivori and Charles. All he needs to do is watch the team in action, note their weaknesses and then find and buy players of the right kind. It does not require a high degree of skill or understanding to enable someone to look at a team and say we need an inside-right who plays like this and a wing-half who plays like that.

The real football coach is a man who goes out into the lower regions of the game and seeks out boys and young men of the right kind and using his experience and intelligence, his personality and ability to teach, to make good players from raw material.

The most important single quality a coach can possess is "a good eye". It is not merely physical sight but football insight; an instinct, a feeling, intuition. Out of twenty or more hand-picked youngsters the coach becomes aware that some have greater potential than others and it is on these that he lavishes special attention. If after many months of hard work a selected player fails to respond and shows little or no sign of improvement it simply means that the coach was wrong.

Very often the coach will find that senior players have difficulty in adapting themselves to suit the new style of play being built up as the new players find their way into the first team, and when this happens the coach is face to face with one of his biggest problems. I have found that even with players of thirty years or more they can always be influenced a little, and in the majority of cases their play can be changed by as much as ten per cent.

Sometimes, however, we run across a man who is extremely popular with the press and public, but plays for himself and not for the team. Eyes rivetted to the ball, he gains possession and sets off on an exciting weaving dribble that may carry him past two or three opponents but has only one long term effect: the other players become weary of positioning themselves—running, running, running—for a pass that never comes, and cease to play the game as I want it. At this moment there can be no other decision than that the "star" has got to go!

Now comes the test. If the coach has a completely free hand then the President, worried about the wisdom of the decision, may well ask, "Are you *sure* you are doing the right thing?" And then, his confidence re-charged, that ends the matter. Given a week or two the criticism dies down and if within a few months the newcomer is doing well and gains a place in the national side even those that claimed "the coach's mental processes are not in order" will have forgotten they ever doubted the youngster's ability.

A new team group of Hungary's Ujpest Dozsa, who are trained by the author of the absorbing article on this page, Dr. Geza Kalocsai. The team have been recording some high scores in this season's Cup of the Cup Winners' tournament.

Ken Leek, Newcastle United forward who signed from Leicester City last summer, pulls himself free from the goal netting after having scored the first of his hat-trick against Danish champions Aarhus in a Friendly at Newcastle earlier this season. (Hanney 2.)

KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME

looks back over the past twelve months

VINTAGE YEAR FOR AUSTRIA

MAYBE it is a sign of old age creeping on, but December issues seem to come round awfully quickly these days. But nevertheless, they have their compensations, for the end of the year is always a good excuse for looking back over the past twelve months ... and for looking forward to see if the delights of the next year will equal those of the past.

The European Cup perhaps sticks in my mind most as I look back on 1961. After all, with Real Madrid surprisingly knocked out, it was, for the first time ever, an open race, and I am still left wondering why Burnley reserved their worst performance in years for their visit to Hamburg. If Burnley had survived that game I think they would have won the trophy.

But they didn't ... and they didn't deserve to after the way they played in Hamburg.

However, Burnley did spotlight one problem which affects any English team in this competition ... the burden of so many fixtures. The competition in the European Cup is stiff enough, but when clubs are further penalised by being forced to play so many games, the chances of an English victory become slim.

Burnley tried something revolutionary to win the European Cup for England, a victory which would have been reflected in larger gates all round this season as the English fans realised that the football he watched was the best in Europe.

All Burnley had for their effort was a fine of £1,000 for not playing their strongest team in a league match.

Until those who are concerned with football in England realise that they must show as much consideration for their European Cup representatives as other countries do, the odds will be cruelly stacked against any English victory—especially if the English club is taking part in the Football League Cup as well as the F.A. Cup and the normal Championship.

For Portugal, 1961 was a vintage year, and I am not talking about their wine. Not so long ago, Portugal were the laughing stock of European football, but 1961 brought them victory in the European Cup—and what a thrilling Final it was—and also victory in the Youth Tournament.

A pity, then, that such a glorious year for Portuguese football should have been ruined by that sensational 4-2 defeat by Luxembourg.

Some people say Portugal would not have won the Youth title if certain countries had not been hampered by visa trouble. That may well be so, and I hope that the new President of F.I.F.A., Sir Stanley Rous, will do all he can to persuade the politicians not to interfere with sporting competitions in the future.

This visa bogey is cropping up far too often, and while one admits that the political situation is not as healthy as it might be, it is not improved by refusing visas to sportsmen and sporting writers.

Nobody can feel proud that refusal by the Western powers to grant visas to East German footballers upset the European Cup competition this year and last. The real sufferers both times were the Northern Ireland representatives.

Recently, the Polish authorities only granted visas to 19 of the 37 West German journalists who wished to cover the Poland v. West Germany soccer game in Warsaw. This was a reprisal for the refusal by the West Germans to allow in all the Polish journalists who wished to cover a soccer game and a boxing match in West Germany.

Great friendships have been made through international sport, so let us hope that this political interference will not be allowed to ruin existing friendships and prevent the forming of new ones.

It isn't visas which trouble the Austrian people, but their Federation's decision not to enter the World Cup. For as soon as that decision was made, Karl Decker's team began to hit superb form and have now established themselves as Europe's strongest side. Even the departure of inside-forward Senokowitsch to Spain hasn't upset the rhythm of the side, and their performances during 1961 have taken them to victories over such nations as Russia, England and Hungary.

Hungary, too, has had a pretty good year without ever showing the form that looks good enough to win the World Cup. The victories have done nothing to lift the gloom which exists in Hungary over the standard of their football, and I am told that team manager Barotti has the confidence of "everyone but the public".

Once Barotti turned in his resignation, but it was refused, and while the Hungarian F.A. officials seem satisfied with his work, the Hungarian fans, remembering, no doubt, the good old days, yearn for the return of Gustav Sebes, now managing Honved.

There is, though, some light on the Hungarian horizon. In their fine Youth side there is an inside-forward from a provincial town called ... yes, Puskas. He is no relation to the great Ferenc, but there are those who say he promises to be as great.

So we come to 1962, World Cup year. I'm not going to fall into the trap of trying to pick the winners at this stage. All I am going to do is to feel glad that there is going to be a referees' conference before the games, designed to clear up any misunderstandings there might be over the interpretations of the Laws.

F.I.F.A. is doing a lot towards getting general interpretation and will do even more now that Sir Stanley Rous is President, but it is still a long job.

Finally, I notice that in the October edition, Eric Batty selected his World's Best XI—Grosics (Hungary) Bergmark (Sweden), Nilton Santos (Brazil) Blanchflower (Northern Ireland); Germano (Portugal), Bonga Bonga (Belgium); Kubala (Spain), Pele (Brazil), Di Stefano (Spain), Puskas (Hungary), Gento (Spain).

I don't deny I would like some of those players in my team, but if he really wants to arrange a match, I am willing to choose:

Kelsey (Wales); Armfield (England), Novak (Czechoslovakia); Szymaniak (West Germany), Sipos (Hungary), Baxter (Scotland); Garrincha (Brazil), Del Sol (Spain), Coutinho (Brazil), Law (Scotland), Lentner (Poland).

We don't mind which venue Eric chooses, but the admission charges will have to be high to pay those 22 players!

Selecting teams of this nature is a popular and harmless pastime but one that rarely can be put to any test in reality—more is the pity. Of course theory is one thing and practice is another.

THE FASHIONABLE FALTER

Keep up-to-date on the French scene with JERRY WEINSTEIN

IN their penultimate (I am an optimist) match before the journey to Chile, the French managed, without impressing anybody, to eliminate the Finns by 5-1. Such is the realism here in France that there are even some who consider that if the French continue to play as they did against Finland their chances in Chile could prove disastrous.

George Verriest, French Team Manager, summed up the general feeling: "It wasn't very brilliant, but then it wasn't catastrophic either. The great thing is not to go to sleep." There seems little chance of that, at least for the players, for in mid-October they met local rivals Belgium in what proves never to be a friendly international match.

Perhaps the only impressive feature of the win over Finland was the forceful display of outside-left Jacky Faivre, playing in his first international game, who scored two goals. Alas, Faivre who was delighted to be able to follow his manager Guérin from Rennes to St. Etienne, was left out of the side to meet Belgium largely because of a sudden loss of form. His place was taken by young Guy Van Sam, who has now only two months more military service and who has been showing excellent form with Racing. This was Van Sam's first cap. The other first cap of the Finnish game, the cultured Ernie Schulz of Toulouse was also displaced; he gave a mediocre performance against Finland and his place was taken by Khennane Mahi, an Algerian who has been an impressive inside-forward with the well-balanced Rennes side this season. One other change to observe: André Lerond of Stade Français who in his 19 internationals to date has played at wing-half and full-back, was at last chosen as centre-half, his preferred position. Everything comes to those who wait runs a misused proverb. The return of Kopa to the side was Raymond's first international since the game against Spain in April of this year. The full French side chosen against Belgium was: Bernard (Nîmes); Wendling (Riems), Boucher (Toulouse); Muller (Reims), Lerond (Stade Français), Marcel (R.C. Paris) (Capt.); Kopa (Reims), Mahi (Rennes), Wisnieski (Lens), Piantoni (Reims), Van Sam (R.C. Paris). The reserves were goalkeeper Colonna (Reims), Vincent (Reims), and Faivre (St. Etienne). Vincent would have been the choice to take over from Faivre but he was playing at wing-half for Reims; it may be that one day Vincent will be capped at wing-half. A final point to be noted: the selection of Marian Wisnieski at centre-forward. Wisnieski resembles very much Douglas of Blackburn and if he also is best known as a right-winger, he has this season been leading Lens to the head of the Championship in the august company of Reims and the more fashionable clubs from the centre-forward position. He has been considerably helped by the unobtrusive but effective presence of his newly-acquired team-mate the Austrian international Hans Riegler. But more of Lens later when there is evidence that they will stay the pace in the Championship race.

After a third of the Championship matches there is no clearly outstanding team. Reims, who at the end of September looked as though they were going to pull away from the rest, had a spell in October and are at the top only on goal average from Lens, Nîmes and Rennes. Indeed, a bare three points separate the top 10 clubs and only 6 points divide Reims from Strasbourg, lying 15th. . . . Moreover the clubs one had expected to lead the season are struggling. Monaco have never recovered from their elimination from the European Cup. Their forwards Louis (cartilage operation), Artelesa and Roy are injured and Ludo at centre-half has lost his form and his place in the French side; Manager Leduc may yet come to regret the departure of Kaelbel. A draw at Le Havre, a 5-0 thrashing at Lens, a home draw with Rouen and a home defeat by Nice has come as a rude awakening. In addition, there are financial troubles on the horizon. The Principality made a special financial grant this season over and above the normal subsidy for the club and this will not be renewed if Monaco do not repeat their performance and win the Championship. This will inevitably mean that the club will have to sell some of its players if it is to achieve a fiscal equilibrium.

On the rise are Sedan who have lost only one match so far and who seem to have recovered with no ill-effects from their defeat in the European Cup Winners' competition at the hands of Athletico de Madrid. When to all this is added the fact that the bottom club, Stade Français, are playing as well as any club in the League, the uncertainties so far dominating the 1961-62 French season are evident. When Stade have the full services of Bonifaci who is busily trying to lose weight and get fit and Henri Skiba formerly with Nimes and recently transferred from Sochaux finds his form, Stade will soon move up the table. Incidentally, to replace Skiba Sochaux have acquired Walter Horak, a rampaging Austrian goalscorer with 15 caps, whose move from Wiener to Austria F.C. last season involved the record transfer fee in Austrian football. Horak's greatest triumph, in his own view, was scoring three goals when Wiener thrashed Juventus in the Quarter Finals of the European Cup in 1959 by 7-0! In 1958 Horak was Austria's leading goalscorer; his shooting boots will be needed, for few clubs have scored less goals than Sochaux's modest 15 so far this season!

To end on a note of hope. Eighteen-year-old Di Nallo of Lyon was given a trial in the French side before the Finnish game and has now been chosen for the French "B" side against Belgium. He is a talented, natural footballer and could turn into one of France's best inside-forwards of recent years. Let us hope that this is not just another wild clutching for a bright spark on a dark horizon. After some of the football I've seen this season, Fred Emney would be the salvation of many a French forward-line.

Since this piece was written, defeat has been felt at the hands of the Belgians by a convincing margin of three clear goals and this will doubtless have some effect on the future. Whether it will prove a stimulant to further plans or result in another period of difficulties remains to be seen. But it came as something of a shock to those who were looking to this match as a pointer towards progress and not as an abrupt halt at construction for World Cup ends.

The French Army goalkeeper in action during the game against the Portuguese Army in Lisbon in what was a qualifying tie for the World Military Football Championships.

Fortress of the amateur game

DENMARK is most certainly not a prison, as Hamlet gloomily asserted, but she has often been described as a fortress—the fortress of the amateur game. For no other major soccer power has managed to retain within its boundaries both the spirit and letter of true amateurism, standing as a magnificent example to the rest of the world. The kingdom on a peninsula may never challenge the professional might of the present era, but her forthright and honest approach to the game ensures that she will remain one of the most respected of all nations.

The Danes are amateurs today—just as they were eighty-three years ago. For it was in 1879 that three unconnected events ensured the popularity of football in Denmark: the demonstration of soccer by an English boy at Soro Akademi, a famous Danish public school; the formation of the English F.C. by British residents at Copenhagen; and the adoption of football by K.B., one of the oldest sports clubs in Europe. Within months the game had caught the imagination of the Danish sportsmen, and clubs devoted to soccer sprang up in all parts of the land.

Among the leading players in early years were two Englishmen, Gibson and Smart, and a product of Soro Akademi, Ludvig Sylow, later a member of the first F.I.F.A. Committee. Through their efforts the dribbling code took precedence over its handling counterpart after 1883, when the rules of Association Football were widely published in Denmark for the first time. Six years later the Danish F.A. was founded, and from this date there could be no doubt that soccer had come to stay.

The Danes are very proud of their amazing progress in pre-war football, but they would

"The Danes are amateurs to-day—just as they were eighty-three years ago"
— **ROGER MacDONALD**

be the first to admit that they had benefited enormously from tours by British clubs, which began in 1898. At first only amateur units found the venture profitable, but in 1903 Copenhagen's "Big Four" (K.B., Boldklub '93, Akademisk Boldklub and Frem) united as the Staevnet for the purpose of organising international matches at club and city level. Their combined resources enabled leading professional clubs to make profitable visits each year, and for the first time the Danes saw combination and tactical play at its best. The Staevnet celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1953 with a match against the English League, when over 100 tours had been made by British clubs, though with fewer victories than those recorded in early years:

1898: Queen's Park beat K.B. 7-0, Copenhagen XI 3-0.
1900: Queen's Park beat Copenhagen XI 5-1 and 8-1.
1903: Queen's Park beat K.B. 2-1, Staevnet 4-1.
1903-04: Southampton lost to Newcastle in exhibition 0-4.
1904: Newcastle beat K.B. 6-1.
1905: Newcastle beat K.B. 4-1.
1905: Ilford lost to Staevnet 1-8 and 1-6.
1907: Celtic lost to Staevnet 1-2.
1908: Middlesbrough drew with Staevnet.

Undoubtedly the Scottish style, with its close precision passing and expert positioning, suited the Danes: they copied it to great advantage before the first World War. Coached by the English referee and Manchester City goalkeeper, Charlie Williams, they won the Athens Intermediate Olympics in 1906, and reached the Final of the soccer tournament at the London Olympiad two years later. On this occasion the English amateur side scored a brace of goals without reply, but Denmark gained ample revenge in 1910 by winning a friendly match 2-1 at Copenhagen. They had high hopes of repeating their success in the Stockholm Olympics of 1912, but the early loss of Buchwald with a dislocated shoulder proved too great a handicap, and the United Kingdom won the Final by 4 goals to 2. The strength of the Danish team was clearly demonstrated in 1914 by a decisive 3-0 victory over England: a bright end to pre-war international matches.

Before his injury at Stockholm, Charles Buchwald (Akademisk B.K.) had been one of many outstanding Danish players: together with Hans Hansen (B.K. 93), N. C. O. Nielsen (Köbenhavn B.K.), S. E. Nielsen (Frem), V. Wolffhagen and Nils Middelboe (Köbenhavn B.K.) he played in both Olympic Finals. Nils Middelboe, whose brother Christian often played alongside him, came to London in 1913 and stayed nine years as Chelsea's magnificent amateur centre-half. Christian preferred to remain in Denmark and join Buchwald in a coaching school, along with other famous players like Johannes Gandil (B.K. 93) and Axel Andersen (Frem), who played in the Danish team at Athens in 1906.

AGF Aarhus (below): four times Danish champions and 1960-61 Cup winners. Left to right (back row): Jenson (Brent), Jenson (Bruno), Andisen (captain), Neilsen, Sovensen, Rou, Olesen, Rydahl. (Kneeling): Andersen, Windelov, Holst.

There were many family groups in Danish football: among the prominent pioneers were the brothers Herlüf, Hölger and Jörges Forchhammer, the four Middelboes—Christian, Einar, Hans and Nils—and the two Bohrs, Harald and Niels, both professors at Copenhagen University. Harald was undoubtedly the better footballer, winning several caps at wing-half, but his brother gained fame in other quarters by becoming a Nobel Prize winner for his work as a nuclear physicist.

The Danish and English amateurs found the opposition much stronger after the war, and in the Antwerp Olympiad of 1920 both received shock defeats on the same day. England, representing Great Britain, lost 1-3 to Norway, while Denmark went down to a fine Spanish eleven by the only goal of the game. Soon afterwards Norway took over the leadership of Scandinavian football, and neither the Danish nor the English amateur sides made any impression in international competitions during the inter-war period. British professional clubs, however, were still held in high regard throughout the Continent, and Glasgow Rangers, Swansea Town, Huddersfield and Arsenal all toured Denmark with great success. The chief opposition was provided by the Staevnet as usual, the "Big Four" continuing to dominate all the domestic competitions. From 1913, when the Danish League was inaugurated, up to the outbreak of the Second World War, only one other club—B.K. 1903—became Champions. The full record is as follows:

K.B. Köbenhavn	7 victories
Boldklub 1893	6 victories
Boldklub 1903	4 victories
Frem	4 victories
Akademisk Boldklub...	3 victories

After the war Danish football made steady progress, and by 1948 the national eleven had reached its peak. In the football tournament at the London Olympiad third place was secured behind Sweden and Yugoslavia, while at long last revenge was obtained over Great Britain with a 5-3 victory. The following year the full England side played Denmark at Copenhagen, a match commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the Danish F.A., and the visitors were very thankful indeed to escape with a goal-less draw.

Regrettably this fine Danish eleven soon disintegrated in the face of tempting offers from abroad, and Karl Praest, Ivo Jensen, Karl Hansen, Lesley Soerensen and John Hansen led the exodus to France and Italy. Another player, Viggo Jensen, distinguished himself as a utility player at Hull for several years.

The loyalty of a few stars, such as Dr. Knud Lunberg, as good a journalist as he was an inside-right, and Pol Petersen, who played at right-back for F.I.F.A. in 1947, enabled Denmark to reach the Quarter-Finals of the 1952 Games. However, it was not until 1960, at the Rome Olympics, that the Danes recorded real success, winning the silver medal by virtue of a magnificent victory over Hungary. Sad to say, once again the stars of the side—H. Nielsen, F. Nielsen and Christensen—have been enticed away to the rich pastures of Italy. Harald Nielsen, top scorer at Rome, will earn about £10,000 a year with Bologna F.C., while his former team-mates, Fleming Nielsen, Danish Footballer of the Year, and Kurt Christensen will enjoy a prosperous period with Atlanta-Bergamo.

The improvement of football at club level has been especially apparent in recent years, and the metropolitan clubs no longer dominate the League competition. On the contrary, two of the most famous Copenhagen clubs, Frem and Ademisk B.K., were relegated in 1960, when the League title went to

● *Continued on page 38*

A Danish representative team defeated Japan 2-1 in Copenhagen in September. The two pictures above show scenes from this "international." Though Japan lost on this occasion, they left the Danes in no doubt as to their promising future. Some Danish experts consider the Japanese must be watched at the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo. (Photos: Planet.)

Fairy-tale send-off for Lusaka F.C.

By NORMAN D. REICH

IN their initial year Northern Rhodesia's only professional club, City of Lusaka F.C., became the first official Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland champions.

The 1961 season was a fairy-tale send-off for the club. Rapid developments and staunch support by Northern Rhodesia's sports-minded capital saw a new club born and established in less than two months. Business men responded enthusiastically to the call for financial aid and at one time it was thought that sufficient support was forthcoming to form two national league sides in the area.

The somewhat romantic name of City of Lusaka evolved from the fact that there was already an amateur club, Lusaka City, and the new club's officials wished to incorporate the word "City" in the title, as Lusaka had only just been elevated to this status.

Queensmead—the city's most imposing soccer ground—was taken over and developed into a fine stadium.

The next step was to build up a team which would send the turnstiles clicking merrily. At least one well-known crowd-puller was required. The names of the former English internationals, Ivor Broadis and Jackie Sewell, were linked with the club. Finally, after much inter-continental correspondence, the latter wired his acceptance of the terms offered and duly arrived in Lusaka after missing the first few games.

Sewell was capped by England six times and was at one time the most expensive player in Britain. Beginning a fine career with Notts County, he became one of the famous Buckley boys and cost Sheffield Wednesday £35,000 in 1951. Later he moved to Aston Villa and Hull City before flying out to the Federation.

His presence was immediately felt in the average local side. It took him only 26 minutes to slam in his first goal in his first match against a representative Bulawayo professional side. Lusaka coasted to a comfortable 4-0 victory. Sewell was later called upon to captain the Rhodesian XI which beat Katanga 7-1 and lost to the French Congo Republic 1-3 in Elizabethville as part of the Elizabethville International Fair celebrations. He netted a fine hat-trick in the first game.

Two other City of Lusaka players, Allan Burrows and inside-forward Petts, were honoured by selection for the same side. Petts is a gangling player with a lethal shot and was usually instrumental in unsettling the best of local defences.

Allan Burrows—a half-back—was imported from Blackpool by Salisbury City. He had previously played for Doncaster Rovers

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RECORD OF THE COUNTRIES

FINLAND

	HOME P	W	D	L	F	A	AWAY P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	2	0	0	2	3	5	1	0	0	1	1	2
Belgium	1	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	1	0	2	2
Bulgaria	1	0	0	1	0	2			—			
Denmark	13	5	1	7	21	37	16	2	1	13	15	57
England	2	0	0	2	1	13			—			
Estonia	11	7	3	1	36	13	10	3	3	4	15	15
France	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	5
E. Germany	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	5
Germany	4	0	1	3	7	14	3	1	0	2	2	11
Hungary	3	0	0	3	3	20	2	0	0	2	1	11
Iceland	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Rep. Ire'nd	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Italy	1	0	0	1	2	3			—			
Latvia	6	5	0	1	17	7	5	2	1	2	8	7
Lithuania	2	2	0	0	12	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Lux'mb'urg			—				1	0	0	1	0	3
Netherlands	3	1	1	1	7	7	1	0	1	0	4	4
Norway	18	2	4	12	26	55	19	2	1	16	20	73
Poland	6	1	1	4	11	18	6	0	0	6	3	24
Scotland	1	0	0	1	1	2			—			
Sweden	26	2	5	19	43	104	26	1	1	24	27	116
Turkey	1	0	0	1	2	4			—			
U.S.S.R.	1	0	0	1	0	10	1	0	0	1	1	2
Yugoslavia	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	8
	107	28	17	62	204	329	98	11	9	78	101	351

ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Hungary	1	1	0	0	4	3
Italy	1	1	0	0	3	2
Netherlands	1	0	0	1	0	9
Peru	1	0	0	1	3	7
Sweden	1	1	0	0	3	1
(Tourist Russia)	1	1	0	0	2	1
	6	4	0	2	15	23

	P	W	D	L	F	A	% age.
Grand Total:	211	43	26	142	320	703	26.54

FRANCE

	HOME P	W	D	L	F	A	AWAY P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	7	3	1	3	14	16	5	3	0	2	10	12
Belgium	24	11	7	6	56	52	26	5	6	15	37	70
Bulgaria	3	2	1	0	11	3	2	1	0	1	5	4
Chile	1	1	0	0	6	0			—			
Czechs	8	2	0	6	8	14	2	1	0	1	4	4
Egypt	1	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
England	11	3	0	8	17	35	5	0	2	3	5	15
Finland	1	1	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	2	1
W. Ger'any	4	2	1	1	7	6	3	1	1	1	6	8
Greece	1	1	0	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Hungary	6	2	1	3	8	8	3	0	0	3	2	20
Iceland	1	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	5	1
N. Ireland	3	2	0	1	8	3	1	0	1	0	2	2
Rep. Ire'nd	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	6	4
Italy	10	1	4	1	13	22	10	1	0	9	12	41
Lux'mb'urg	2	2	0	0	16	0	4	3	0	1	20	8
Netherlands	5	2	0	3	13	17	5	2	0	3	11	22
Norway	1	0	0	1	0	2			—			
Poland	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
Portugal	6	5	1	0	16	6	5	2	0	3	6	10
Rumania			—				1	0	0	1	3	6
Scotland	4	1	0	3	4	6	2	0	0	2	0	3
Spain	6	2	1	3	9	18	5	1	0	4	3	16
Sweden	3	2	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
Switz'rl'nd	11	5	4	2	22	16	13	6	1	6	25	29
U.S.S.R.	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	2
Wales	3	2	1	0	9	3			—			
Yugoslavia	8	4	2	2	17	14	3	1	1	1	4	5
	134	61	24	49	291	247	105	30	17	58	173	288

ON NEUTRAL GROUNDS

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Argentina	1	0	0	1	0	1
Austria	1	0	0	1	2	3
Brazil	1	0	0	1	2	5
Chile	1	0	0	1	0	1
W. Germany	1	1	0	0	6	3
N. Ireland	1	1	0	0	4	0
Mexico	2	2	0	0	7	3
Paraguay	1	1	0	0	7	3
Scotland	1	1	0	0	2	1
Yugoslavia	3	0	0	3	4	7
	13	6	0	7	34	27

	P	W	D	L	F	A	% age.
Grand Total:	252	97	41	114	498	562	46.63

Unfortunately, the detailed record of Bulgaria was not available at the time of going to press and was, therefore, omitted. However, in the feature on these pages, references to the recent Bulgarian international record have frequently been made and should help readers to come to a comparable assessment of form.

An action from the World Cup qualifying match between France and Finland which France won 5-1. France have just scored. (C.P.I.)

***GORDON JEFFERY**, continuing his monthly World Cup series, analyses Group Two*

The game owes France a debt

GROUP Two of the World Cup Qualifying Groups in the European Zone conforms to the usual pattern of a firm favourite, an unknown quantity and a rank outsider—at first glance at any rate. In cold truth, for all that the Tricolores finished in third place in the last World Championships, only a rash gambler would take favourite's odds on France in any match. They are the most unpredictable of all the international sides and because of this they have never held the high regard in world football that the excellence of many of their players suggests that they should.

Yet *world* football owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to France and to French football administrators. Indeed—to start at the beginning—the *Federation Internationale de Football Associations* (F.I.F.A.), the body that was to become the controlling and organising body of world football, was formed in France at a meeting of delegates from Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland held on May 21, 1904. And it was a Frenchman, Robert Guerin, who became the first President of F.I.F.A.

Guerin remained President for two years and was succeeded by an Englishman, D. B. Woolfall, who held office until the end of the First World War although in practice the war had meant the suspension of activities. After the war another Frenchman, Jules Rimet, became F.I.F.A.'s President and remained in office until 1954. It was early in his spell of office that practical realisation was given to the first of the dreams behind the formation of F.I.F.A.—the organisation of a World Championship for national sides. And, of course, the cup that is held by the World Cup winners is known as the Jules Rimet Cup.

Again, after the newly formed European Football Federation had been unable to get majority support for a European Championship to be contested every four years on somewhat similar lines to the World Cup competition, it was a Frenchman, the veteran football journalist Gabriel Hanot, and his national French paper, *L'Equipe*, who took the initiative in organising the European Cup for Championship Clubs. Since then, the first competition has been held for the European Nations Cup and the second one is currently being organised; and this season sees yet another French-inspired European club competition—that for the respective national Cup winners.

Yet all this imaginative drive comes not, I think, from the football tradition of France

FRANCE ARE THE MOST UNPREDICTABLE INTERNATIONAL SIDE

as much as from the inherent feeling in Frenchmen that their country is the effective centre of Europe and that, as she has done for the past two hundred years, France has to assume the responsibility of cultural leadership. Or, the same thought in other words, France is the least insular, the most European of all countries. It also follows to the ingrained European, that it is for the Old World to point the way for the New.

Thus, whilst in 1904 France sent her delegates to Paris for the inaugural F.I.F.A. meeting that sought to build a federation of football playing nations, it was not until after the First World War in 1919 that a *single* body for controlling football in France itself was formed. This was the *Federation Francaise de Football*—known generally as F.F.F. Jules Rimet was its first President and Henri Delaunay, another devoted and capable international football administrator, the first Secretary.

Both these men, and others, had been active in French football prior to the formation of F.F.F. of course, particularly in the *Comite Francais Interfederal*, a body formed in 1906 (after the F.I.F.A. meeting had taken place) from two earlier bodies both of which had been, in their turn, preceded by the first of all French football organisations, U.S.F.S.A., formed in 1894. Deviously then French football can be traced organisationally back to 1894 but the several associations meant that it was never anything like an effective force in international football before 1919 when F.F.F. was formed.

In the full internationals included in my table of France's record only a handful relate to the pre-First World War period—an annual fixture with Belgium from 1904, one match with the Netherlands in 1908, two against Hungary, three against Luxembourg, annual fixtures with Italy from 1910, and six between 1905-1914 against Switzerland. The game was wholly amateur during this period of course—and the pre-1914 matches against England were all played against the English amateur eleven. (France first played against a full England side in 1923.) Professionalism—and even then in many cases it was merely semi-professionalism—did not come into the French football organisation until 1932 and only slowly since then have they reached, on occasions, parity with the leading soccer countries.

The difference in their pre- and post-Second World War results against Austria and Czechoslovakia provide a telling commentary on this. France first played against Austria in 1925 and lost in Paris by four goals to nil; and they continued to lose every one of the four subsequent matches played before 1939. The two countries met again soon after the war, in Vienna in 1945: again Austria won but the following season France were successful—3-1 at Colombes (Paris) and they have won five and drawn one of the six matches played since 1946. Similarly against Czechoslovakia—France lost every one of their six pre-1939 matches despite the fact that five of them were played in Paris and only one in Prague. But they won the first three post-war encounters (two at home, one away) only to lose the fourth match in Marseilles—this was, incidentally, played to decide the third and fourth placings in the European Nations Cup.

It is the same story in the France-Spain encounters. Only once between the wars did France escape defeat but, since the war honours are even between the two countries with two wins and a draw apiece. Not so with Italy, however—not since 1913 have France gained a victory over the Italians. But generally the picture is of an emphatic post-war improvement that reached its peak in the 1958 World Cup Finals in Sweden, when France ended in third place behind the champions Brazil and runners-up Sweden and *might* have done even better had Jonquet, their centre-half, not been hurt after about half an hour's play in the semi-final match against Brazil that France lost by five goals to two. At the time of Jonquet's injury (he played more or less as a passenger in the forward line for the rest of the match) the score had been one-all and Just Fontaine, in scoring France's goal, had been the first player to pierce the Brazilian defence in Sweden.

But the promise of France's 1958 World Cup play has not been fulfilled and their international record over the past two years is markedly poor except that they have managed, not without some fortune, to win the matches that mattered so far as playing in the 1962 World Cup final stages are concerned.

When the Tricolores travelled to Finland in September of last year to play the first of their World Cup qualifying matches, the encouragement of victories over Chile and Austria six months before had been blunted by more recent defeats, at home in the European Nations Cup, by Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, but two goals in the last thirty minutes enabled France to gain a narrow victory—the Finns had scored their only goal in the first half and been handicapped by having to play with only ten men for part of the second half.

France had three more fixtures before her second World Cup match and after drawing

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A group of players outside the F.F.F. headquarters left to right: M. Verriest (selector), Wemdling, Vincent, Lerond, Boucher, Schlultz. Boucher is reading a copy of a popular French sports paper, which is referred to in the article on these pages. (K.I.)

First step towards a workable European League was the recent Toto Tournament, and our picture above shows a spectacular moment in front of the Swiss goal in the game between Holland's Sparta and FC Basel at Rotterdam. By winning 5-2, Sparta secured a place in the final round of the competition. Now comes news of a proposed Super Summer League in addition to the Toto Tournament, Spearheaded by the English Football League, fuller details and the likely implications are discussed below. (O.)

ONE MORE STEP TOWARDS A DREAM

A League of Europe is still a long way off, but humble beginnings are being made says, GRAHAM PAYNE

CANNOT ever recall a period in the game comparable to that which exists at present. In almost every country there have been—or are about to be—practical League reforms purely from the aspect of international football. That well-tried maxim: "It's an ever-changing world" really has not been so pertinent for football as now.

Once sacred domestic competitions are, diplomatically, being given somewhat lesser preference and more and more favours and concessions sanctioned for that business which appertains to international affairs.

Currently, the 1962 World Cup tournament has had much to do with this unique trend. Leagues have been streamlined, matches suspended and, in some cases, cup matches cancelled, so that no ground is lost in the ever quickening international race.

Miraculously, there is a wind of change in England too. Though nowhere near so noticeable as that which exists, say, in Brazil or Italy, one must accept that, at last, the introvert English appear to be heeding the warnings.

The Management Committee of the English League have already discussed some startling proposals, including a change in playing months, and the possibility of a Fifth Division with four-up-and-four-down promotion and relegation operating throughout the whole programme.

The English League—father of them all—has accepted the growth of internationalism cautiously. Originally, they did not welcome the European Cup unreservedly and went as far as to suggest—not order—the early British qualifiers to decline from playing in it. Then there were over-publicised—but real—splits between themselves and the English Football Association as to whether club or country should dominate.

About five years ago, Sir Stanley Rous put forward a bold proposal for a Super League consisting of 16 or 18 of the top English clubs. It was a pet theory not officially backed by the English F.A., and although the League did discuss it, it was never on a committee agenda.

Today, however, there is a commendable closeness between these two bodies. By their very democratic nature, the Association and the League move slowly, but at least they are moving forward on the same path.

Sir Stanley Rous, a former international referee, and the English F.A. have never disguised their enthusiasm for firmer links with their foreign counterparts.

The English League, it would not be unkind to say, rarely displayed the same degree of excitement. True, theirs is the biggest and most complicated League programme in the world and much of their time is taken up with weighty domestic business; but, rightly or wrongly, they have given the impression that, for them, a safety first spirit is of prime importance.

Until recently.

A short while ago, the self-same English League who once frowned upon the European Cup, came up with an idea which, quite easily and most probably, lead to the formation of that much discussed European League.

It is a Summer League, taking in two leading clubs from six European countries: England, Scotland, France, Hungary, Italy and Spain. Divided into three sections of four, games would be played between May and June on a home and away basis.

There are, understandably, a number of snags to be overcome before such an ambitious project can be successfully put into operation: many clubs will be committed to European Cup, European Cup Winners' Cup and Inter Cities Fairs Cup matches and, indeed, the World Cup finals themselves will be operating during the May-June period of next year. Nevertheless, it is the beginning of an association of ideas which could quickly blossom into the Super League of Europe. And such is the present state of mind of the vast majority of European Associations—Britain now included—that I cannot see the pace retarded by lack of leadership from any quarter.

If such a dream is within the bounds of credibility—and believe me it has never been more so than right now—I visualise *Stage Three* of world soccer crystalising. The *First* was: utter domination by the British in the transition days of the game; the *Second*: stagnation by the British and the advance of the fast-thinking and eager nations of the rest of the world, and, my suggested *Future Stage Three*: a re-awakening by the British to see what the foreigner has to offer, complete discardment of their old "safety-first spirit" and a joining together, at least among all Europeans, in what politicians might well term a "Common Market of Football."

As I explained in the September edition of *World Soccer*, we have already seen that close co-ordination between European countries—irrespective of political barriers—is not only possible but has been tested and proven successful. I refer to the first *Toto* Tournament in which thirty-two clubs from eight countries took part during the summer months.

The *Toto* Tournament will run again next summer and so, perhaps, will the British-included Super League. Overshadowed as both undoubtedly will be by the World Cup, they are there, on record, as the humble beginning of something which could bring about the complete reformation of European football.

***LESLIE PAGE** gives a thumbnail sketch of the knight who will lead F.I.F.A. into action in the future.*

Over all the paperwork is the human touch

FOLLOWING in the steps of Frenchman Jules Rimet, the main instigator of the World Cup, Sir Stanley Rous became President of F.I.F.A. at the World Football Congress held in London during late September.

If the rest of the soccer playing nations have crept ahead of England a little on the field over the years, their administrators have always been held as supreme in any society. The Rous appointment crowns more than two decades of able work for English football which has taken him by land and sea to nearly all the playing centres and there are few who appreciate all facets of soccer with the aplomb and gusto which he exudes.

Within a somewhat complicated structure, Sir Stanley was voted to complete the four-year period as President left vacant by the death of Mr. Arthur Drury. A further vote must be taken in Santiago next June, when all the leading footballing countries will be represented in South America. It appears likely, at the moment, that Sir Stanley will be re-elected for a further four-year session, although nothing is ever certain when the nations get together as UNO men can tell us from their experience at Lake Success.

To take up his post, the new President was forced to retire from his position as secretary to the English Football Association because a F.I.F.A. ruling says a paid official of a national association cannot hold international office. Gratefully English soccer soon knew its leading executive would act for the F.A. in an honorary role so that his services would not be entirely lost to an organisation which he had led with diplomacy and zeal for so long. Many expected England team manager, Walter Winterbottom, to walk straight into the post. As it was, the F.A. announced they would advertise the secretaryship, perhaps to rationalise the situation, because the field of those capable of taking over the duties is notoriously limited.

Whoever eventually fills the job must of necessity lean heavily upon the last office holder, for with the 1963 centenary year programme and the World Cup Finals to be held in England in 1966, the F.A. face a period of intense activity unlike anything in previous history. For one reason and another the British Home Countries remained outside F.I.F.A. until after the last war and their strongest supporters within the congress remain the Scandinavians, the earlier playing Europeans and some South Americans, with fairly strong opposition from the Asian bloc.

There must be some concern until Sir Stanley's re-election next year, for the thought of this able-minded executive without an official position within a sport he knows and loves so well is as stupid as snow in the Sahara.

The new President was born in the closing years of the last century—1895 to be precise—and after attending Beccles School and University College, Exeter, he became an assistant master and games master at Watford Boys' Grammar School in Hertfordshire. All his spare time was spent refereeing, starting as one would expect with boys' games and working his way up the scale until he was the man with the whistle at the English Cup Final between Manchester City and Portsmouth in 1934 which City won 2-1.

Almost immediately afterwards on June 4, 1934, he was selected as F.A. secretary in succession to Sir Frederick Wall who had held the post nearly forty years. There has only been one other secretary, Mr. C. W. Alcock. The next man to sit in the chair will be the fourth in the ninety-plus life of the association.

Whatever problems, and there will be many, are presented in the World Cup, Sir Stanley Rous will remain entirely unflappable. His calm, cool, perhaps to some even diffident manner, is well known at London's Lancaster Gate where this quiet, efficient man has operated for so long. At a time when many in the U.K. believe a Super League is inevitable, they have as President of the world organisation a man who has pressed such an idea on many occasions and will no doubt have little reason to change his mind when he gets down to cases with leaders from all the soccer playing nations.

Taking on new problems does not worry him in the least. He has already filled so many roles one more will only add spice to a varied career.

He saw service during the First World War in France and Palestine and remained at Watford, where he occasionally saw the local English League team, from 1921 until 1934, when he took on his full time job in soccer. Receiving the C.B.E. in 1943, he was knighted in 1949 and has since been a member of a London Borough Council and a J.P.

He says his hobbies are tennis and travelling. I imagine there will be little time for the first of these now. On the second count, he should see more air terminals than ever before although he is determined to continue his residence at Lancaster Gate, above the English Football Association's Headquarters, where he has lived for many years.

The twinkling-eyed smile and the quiet approach will serve him well as this truly British administrator steps out into yet another sphere. Call him a top flight civil servant of the game and he will probably agree. But over the paper-work and the committees the human touch will shine through.

Sir Stanley Rous might be said to have a catholic approach to life which is best summed up by noting that, as England's top soccer executive, he lists amongst his clubs the M.C.C.

Soccer should feel very secure in the thought he is guiding the game at a time of expansion when new vistas open up nearly every day.

Sir Stanley Rous, subject of the article on this page, is congratulated by M. Ernst Thommer (on the right), after being elected President of the F.I.F.A. at the Congress in London. (P.I.)

Roger MacDonald talks about the men with the most

Three Hungarians figure in the top ten table of players with the most international caps. One of them is the venerable Joseph Bozsik the inside-right of Budapest's Honved club, seen above in striped shirts blazing for goal.

IT is true to say that in 1959 no single event caught the imagination of the world's football enthusiasts like the "Billy Wright Hundred"—100 appearances in England's full international side. On a dull Sunday last September this outstanding feat was equalled by another centre-half, Thorbjörn Svennsen, Captain of Sandefjord and Norway. The acclamation he received when he led his team out to play Denmark was richly deserved, for with Billy Wright he holds a record of the highest order. Let us salute these men, for they are the century-makers.

Wright and Svennsen have much in common with one another; so much so, in fact, that they might easily have reversed roles. Both were born in 1924, the Norwegian some ninety days after the Englishman—in that same month of April which Billy Wright always remembers as the time (thirteen years later) when Major Buckley, Manager of Wolves, told him he would never make a footballer! As an amateur, Svennsen experienced less setbacks at the beginning of his career and he had no difficulty in joining Sandefjord B.K. as a young man, working during the week as a clerk in the town.

The two "centenarians" have known only one club during their career, and strangely enough both were born in places unfamiliar to their own countrymen. The home town of William Ambrose Wright is Ironbridge, Shropshire, while Thorbjörn Svennsen first saw the light of day at Sandar, a small town outside Sandefjord. But while both were destined to become famous centre-halves, only the Norwegian commenced his career in that position. Billy Wright has performed equally well at inside or wing-half, and this versatility became a key factor in his efforts to maintain himself in the top rank of English professional football. Indeed, but for an experimental switch to the pivot position in the 1954 World Cup, he might never have won such an amazing total of caps.

Some might say that the task of Svennsen has been easier in an amateur side, but this confident, intelligent centre-half has often had the onerous task of carrying his team through a period of depression in recent years. Moreover he suffered a broken leg in September, 1960, and only his indomitable courage and determination enabled him to overcome a setback of further leg trouble during the following winter. "The Whaler" has missed only a handful of matches since gaining his first cap in 1947 and is truly "one of the fittest amongst a nation of fit men".

Neither Wright nor Svennsen would deny that they relied greatly on chance to overcome injury and loss of form, and many of their leading challengers can point to misfortune as the cause of their failure to reach the century mark. Finney, Planicka and Minelli (injury), Puskas and Bozsik (revolution), and Hanappi (illness) might all have added many more caps to their collection had not fate decreed otherwise. Joszef Bozsik did not leave Hungary during the 1956 uprising, but the departure of other stars caused a decline in the national team, and in the hunt for scapegoats he was discarded. Ever faithful to Honved of Budapest, he gained 97 caps for Hungary and made 126 representative appearances during the course of his career. The only Member of Parliament to play at Wembley, he was an attacking wing-half of the highest class; strong in the tackle, he became renowned for an irrepressible surge upfield ending with a fierce drive at goal. Regrettably, the "Master of Midfield" was left stranded in the "nervous nineties", but he is likely to add to his tally in a forward role in the near future.

THE TOP TEN

Pos.	Name	Country	Caps
CH	WRIGHT	England	105
CH	SVENNSEN	Norway	100
RH	BOZSIK	Hungary	97
RH	HANAPPI	Austria	86
IL	PUSKAS	Hungary	84
LB	NILSSEN	Sweden	82
RB	MINELLI	Switzerland	79
OR	FINNEY	England	76
G	GROSICS	Hungary	77
G	PLANICKA	Czechoslovakia	74

Not far behind Bozsik lies the Austrian genius, Gerhard Hanappi, who with 86 not out is the Hungarian's nearest challenger for third position in Europe's Top Ten. This thirty-two-year-old wing-half "carried his bat" (to retain the cricket idiom) through his first half-century, his début being the first of 55 consecutive appearances for his country—a world record. An architect by profession, Hanappi has created and designed many goals for Austria, as well as appearing for F.I.F.A. against England in 1953. He is the present Captain of Austria and Rapid Vienna, and a key player in the revival of both teams. A century of caps would be a fitting climax to a splendid career.

I can find no place in my survey for two of the world's outstanding players—Alfredo Di Stefano and Stanley Matthews—because the former has moved about too often to gain a large number of caps, and the latter made many of his 84 international appearances in unofficial war-time matches. However, a third all-time great, Ferenc Puskas, fills fifth place in the Top Ten, and doubtless a higher position on order of merit. Puskas, who has delighted crowds from Moscow to Madrid with his superb footwork and devastating shot, is unsurpassed in remarkable high-speed dribbling; he has shown ability in passing and positional play rarely seen in a single footballer. At his best, the ex-Hungarian rises above even the best in the world: dominating, exuberant, often arrogant, he lives up to his nickname of "Atomic Gun"—dangerous to handle, unstoppable in flight. Puskas was leading scorer five times in the Hungarian League and even the enforced "vacation" in Milan and Madrid could not prevent him from topping the goal charts in Spain. The Hungarian Revolution ended his international career in 1956, when he had scored 85 goals in 84 games: he would undoubtedly have reached a double century under normal circumstances. However, Ferenc Puskas, former Captain of Honved and Hungary, has moved on to equal glory with the super-team of the sixties—Real Madrid.

Few readers will be familiar with the next two names on the list, but they are nevertheless held in high regard in their own countries. Swedish neutrality enabled Eric Nilssen

international appearances in the world

OVER EIGHT HUNDRED CAPS BETWEEN THEM

to continue his international career through two World Cups separated by twelve years. Comparatively inexperienced in 1938, he played only in the match for third place against Brazil and had the misfortune to give away a vital penalty. However, after the war he developed into a confident, hard-tackling left-back, becoming Captain of Sweden's fine Olympic and World Cup sides of 1948 and 1950. Severino Minelli was also a full-back, usually on the opposite flank, but he reached his peak in the 1930s. The mainstay of the Swiss *verrou* defence, he served his country well in the 1934 and 1938 World Championships, only to have his international career cut short during the latter by a serious injury in the match with Germany.

The seventh player in the list, Tom Finney, needs no such introduction. Yet another one-club man, the Preston winger gained an international reputation as a footballer of world class, equally impressive in dribbling, passing and shooting. His versatility made him indispensable to Preston N.E. and England, who used him on both wings and at centre-forward during his illustrious career. Finney might have well gained more caps but for a recurrent groin injury, and no higher praise can be given to him than to say: "This man was often preferred to Matthews."

A third member of the mighty Magyar side, Guyala Grosics, recently broke the world record of appearances by a goalkeeper, and at 35 is still one of the finest performers in the game. Daring on the ground, superbly confident in the air, Grosics' powers of recovery have often bordered on the miraculous. Despite clashes both with the football and legal authorities, he has lost none of his skill at interception and distribution and may yet make his presence felt in Chile.

Last, but by no means least, is Frantisek Planicka, the man Grosics overtook to gain the goalkeeping record. Though less daring than the Hungarian panther, Planicka was safe, agile and extremely confident; he was a great steadying influence in the temperamental Czech side. As S.K. Slavia's last line of defence during the great epoch, he featured in the two notorious "battles" of the thirties—Turin (1932) and Bordeaux (1938)—receiving a serious head injury in one and a broken arm in the other. Like several others in the Top Ten, Planicka was captain of the national side; his name became a byword on the European continent.

Many statistics alter radically from year to year, but there seems little prospect of a major change in the table of international appearances. The leading challengers, Svensson of Sweden (73 caps) and Janes of Germany (71) have both finished their international careers and as far as I can ascertain no current star is likely to reach the seventies in the immediate future. Within the table itself, Grosics may move up into the higher positions, but his career seems certain to finish with the World Cup visit to Chile. Likewise Hanappi may find the task of retaining his place for another two seasons or so beyond his capabilities, although at present he is playing as well as ever. However, at the very top Thorbjörn Svenssen has a fine opportunity to take the lead during next season, and I am sure Billy Wright would be the first to wish him every good fortune in his efforts to pass the magical figures of 105. After all, records are made to be broken.

A century of caps—that is the proud record of Thorbjorn Svennsen (above) the Norwegian and Sandefjord BK centre-half.

On and on he seems to go: Hungary's well-capped goalkeeper (seen in action below) Guyala Grosics. See feature these pages.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CLUB?

The Inter-Continental championship is the main topic in **GORDON JEFFERY'S** *feature on South America*

IF the Inter-Continental Championship counts for anything at all, then the Uruguayan club, Penarol, must be regarded as the champion club side in the world. The murmurs, or even the shouts, of advocates of Real Madrid or Santos, cannot disturb the plain facts that Benfica of Lisbon won the European Cup for Club Champions, Penarol the more involved but accepted South American counterpart, and that, as briefly reported last month, in their recent test matches the South American club emerged clearly victorious.

Last year, you may remember, when Penarol were previously the South American representatives they met Real Madrid, the then European champions, and the first leg was played in Montevideo. Rain caused a postponement and when the match was played a few days later it was in the proverbial sea of mud. Seventy thousand fans watched two fit sides battle out a goal-less draw—and the stage was superbly set for the second leg to be played in Madrid.

Both Real (winning by five goals to one) and their supporters (one hundred and twenty-five thousand of them) responded to the occasion—and scarcely a single European country was without its reporter at the match whilst, through Eurovision, the play was watched by millions more.

This year's contest by comparison, so far as Europe at any rate was concerned, caused very little excitement. Partly this was because the first leg was played in Europe and partly because the Benfica club possess a thoroughly honest and workmanlike side but lack the showmanship of the Real Madrid club. Nor were they helped by their own Portuguese Press who on the eve of the first leg match in Lisbon gave it no greater prominence than that of Belenenses fixture in the Inter-Cities Fairs Cup with Hibernians in Edinburgh.

In the circumstances the crowd of 55,000 who watched Benfica scramble a single goal victory over Penarol was probably a good one. Benfica's team was substantially the same as that which beat Barcelona in the European Cup Final but the sole change—Sariva for Germano—caused them to make considerable adjustment to their style of play. Indeed the continuing absence of Germano through one of those aggravating injuries that seem slow to respond to treatment, is a matter of concern not only to Benfica but to Portugal as well. The Benfica line-up against Penarol in Lisbon was thus: Costa Pereira; Angelo, Joao; Neto, Sariva, Cruz; Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna (the goal scorer after sixty minutes' play) and Caven.

Of Penarol's players in the two matches against Real Madrid a year ago, the goalkeeper Maidana (minus his moustache), Martinez and Aguerre the backs, Goncalvez the attacking half-back, and Spencer and Cubilla of the forwards remained to play in Lisbon. The full line-up (in conventional 1-2-3-5 formation although in fact it is 1-4-2-4) read: Maidana; Gonzalez, Cano; Aguerre, Martinez, Goncalvez; Spencer, Cubilla, Cabrera, Sasia and Ledesma.

If Europe had doubts about the significance of the match and the value of the title, Uruguay certainly had none. I write Uruguay and not South American advisedly since a large part of the enthusiasm in Uruguay probably came from the feeling inherent in this relatively small country that they have so often to live in the cultural, political and sporting shadow of their much larger neighbours, the Argentine and Brazil. But now, River Plate, Santos, Racing and Fluminense regardless, it was a Uruguayan club that had the honour of representing their hemisphere!

Nearly sixty thousand fans thronged the Centenario Stadium at Montevideo for the second leg. Both sides showed a change from the first leg—Mendes for Aguas at centre-forward for Benfica and Joya for Cabrera in Penarol's front line. The match began quietly with Benfica looking dangerous particularly when Augusto moved into the centre-forward position. Then, as Penarol counter-attacked there were ominous signs of panic in Benfica's defence (another indication of the missing influence of Germano)—unnecessary fouls and finally a handling of the ball in the penalty area by Angelo.

Despite Benfica's protests the referee, Nai Foino of the Argentine, judged the handling to have been deliberate and awarded a penalty to Penarol. Ten minutes had gone by. Sasia took the kick and opened the scoring. Again the play was even, then Santana running through with a scoring chance was stopped by the flamboyant Maidana. Benfica's chance of an equaliser receded; Santana was hurt in the collision and was a passenger for the rest of the match; and straightaway Penarol counter-attacked and Joya scored their second goal from, Benfica claimed, an offside position.

The fight had gone from Benfica after eighteen minutes' play. Joya scored his second goal ten minutes later and Spencer got Penarol's fourth just before half-time. In the second-half Spencer again scored for a five-nil Penarol victory. But that Benfica had some justification for feeling that luck had been wholly against in the match seems borne out by the result of the "decider" (each had won one of the previous matches with goal average of no significance) played two days later. Again at the Centenario Stadium but with a different Argentinian referee—Praddaude.

An even bigger crowd of 62,300 spectators attended and the gate receipts were a record for a match played in Uruguay—925,000 pesos or approximately £31,000 (an average of ten shillings per spectator). Penarol were able to field the same eleven as had played in the second leg but Benfica made several changes. Two concerned the return and the replacement of injured players—Aguas back at centre-forward in place of Mendes and Eusebio for the injured Santana, but the other changes were further devices by Benfica's manager, Bela Guttmann, to plug the gap left by the seemingly irreplaceable Germano. Guttmann moved Cruz from left-half to left-back to the exclusion of Joao, brought Humberto in at centre-half instead of Sariva and Coluna from inside-left to the left-half vacancy. Cavem came inside from

The two team captains of Penarol and Benfica: William Martinez (left) and Jose Aguas (right) meet before the first leg of the unofficial World Club Championship in Lisbon. On this occasion, Benfica won 1-0. Referee Othmar Huber (Switzerland) is in the middle. (Santos.)

PENAROL, winners of the Inter-Continental Championship. Left to right (back row): Gonzalez, Maidana, Aguerre, Martinez (Captain), Scarone (coach), Cano, Goncalves, Gutierres. (Front): Cubilla, Spencer, Cabrera, Sasia, Ledesma and second coach. (Photo Santos.)

outside-left and another newcomer, Simoes, was at outside-left.

But Benfica had more than Penarol to contend with—they had to play in an atmosphere of near fanatical crowd support for the home side. Not surprisingly the opening passages of the game showed that the players were sensitive to the excited tension around the Centenario Stadium. Then in the sixth minute Jose Sasia scored a great goal for Penarol. Sasia—a name to remember I think and one we may be hearing mentioned a lot more often next June in Chile—suddenly swooped through a crowd of ten players packing the Portuguese goal to nod a well-taken free-kick from Cano past Costa Pereira in the Benfica goal.

It is, having regard to the ill-luck that had been plaguing them in Montevideo and the nerve-racking atmosphere, much to Benfica's credit that they refused this time to be overcome by an early reversal and there were signs around the middle of the first half that they were getting on top. Cavem in particular had two good scoring efforts well saved by that excellent goalkeeper Maidana. But, ironically, it was not Benfica's good approach work but a rare slip by Penarol's majestic centre-back, William Martinez, that brought the equaliser. Martinez, who like other South Americans can sometimes take things too casually, did precisely this with a free-kick that he sent straight to the feet of Benfica's inside-right, Eusebio. The inside-right accepted the gift and advanced towards Penarol's goal—the defenders back-pedalled and then suddenly and from about twenty-five yards' range, Eusebio let go a perfectly placed and powerful drive that even Maidana could not reach.

And the goal was received in shocked but utter silence.

Four minutes from the interval the score remained one-all then the gremlins appeared again. Penarol had been steadily steeping up their attacks. A swift pass was eluding Coluna—playing you will recall in an unaccustomed defensive position—and desperately he clutched at the ball with his hand. Whatever doubts Benfica may have had about the correctness of the penalty decision in the previous match there could be none about this one. Nor was there any doubt about the authority with which Sasia struck the ball past Costa Pereira for Penarol's second goal.

The second half saw no further goals and indeed with both sides probably feeling the consequences of two such tense struggles in the space of three days, the play was something of a formality. Penarol did the bulk of the attacking and perhaps Benfica sensed that the clear superiority was now with the Uruguayan club. With the exception of Augusto, Benfica had no individual players to match the play of such as Martinez, Spencer (an Ecuadorian), Lodesma, Sasia and, of course when he was called upon, Maidana.

For the moment then the World Club Championship like the Nations Championship rests in the South Americas. How long Penarol can hold their unofficial title depends upon several things. Firstly the current competition for the European Cup and in particular upon Real Madrid's efforts to regain their lost European title. Secondly, of course, to maintain even a chance of retaining their title, Penarol have got to win the next South American Club Championship—and, now that Uruguay are the holders, some of the other countries may show more anxiety about their own clubs treating the matter with more dedication than they have hitherto. Even so they may not find Penarol easy to budge from their pedestal. Three weeks before the Inter-Continental Championship matches for example, the pride of Brazil, Santos, had a shock when they took on Penarol's eternal Uruguayan rivals, Nacional.

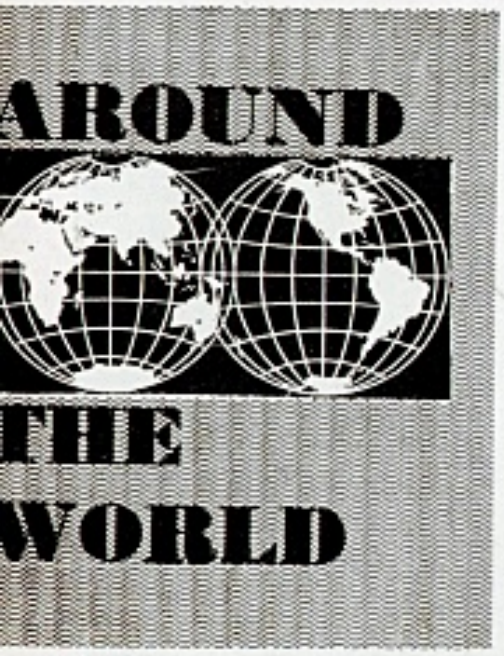
This friendly was played—also at Montevideo's Centenario Stadium—before a forty thousand crowd and it was Nacional who got the only goal of the match—scored by Rodrigo da Costa after some very effective combined play between the left-wing pair Bergara and Escalada. These two, incidentally, were both in the Uruguayan side that beat Bolivia 2-1 in the second match of their World Cup Qualifying engagement. Guillermo Escalada scored Uruguay's second goal in the Bolivian match and is regarded as one of the most dangerous wingers in South America today.

Santos incidentally were more or less at their full strength in the game against Nacional as their line-up shows: Laercio; Jorge, Mauro; Dalmao, Formiga, Zito; Dorval, Megalvio, Countinho, Pele and Pepe. Less familiar to readers might be Nacional's team which was on that occasion: Solimando; Troche, Emilio Alvarez; Mendez, Eliseo Alvarez, Origoni; Acosta, Oyarbide, Rodrigo da Costa, Bergara and Escalada.

If I express some surprise that Santos were more or less at full strength for that match, it is with reason. Pele as we have reported before was late in making his League Championship début this season because of injuries he received in Santos' European tour. He has been injured again since then—in the same match incidentally as was the goalkeeper, Laercio. And the latest—and saddest—news I have had from Sao Paulo is that, I think for the first time, Pele has been sent off the field.

Being "sent off" is a much more everyday occurrence in the Latin and South American countries than in the British, Scandinavian and East European countries but Pele has never seemed cast in the same mould as the excitable Sivoris. Yet it has to be appreciated that Pele has had a lot of "needle" to contend with. With his twenty-first birthday still to be reached he is already regarded by probably a majority of those in the fortunate position of being able to closely assess world players, as the best of them all. He has played in more matches per year for the last three years at least than almost any other player and in every match he has been a marked man from the opening whistle—which makes it less surprising that he was forced to hit back—literally—at an opponent. Pele duly received his marching orders and two weeks' suspension.

This, however, is not likely to make him the "odd man out" in Brazil! A bigger worry for the Brazilians must be the continuing goal-famine—Santos went goal-less in their match with Nacional you may have noted.



Despite close aerial attention from two Borussia Dortmund defenders, Uwe Seeler succeeds in heading a goal for Hamburg SV in a play-off match this year. Borussia, did however, win 5-2. (P.I.)

SPAIN

Reconstruction

UNDER new management, CF Barcelona are beginning to rebuild their somewhat tattered reputation, but the road back to success is paved with problems. Biggest of all is the 270 million pesetas the club owes—most of which results from the building of their super stadium. In round figures this works out at around £1½ million. On the credit side, the club still has to dispose of their old home, Estadio Las Corts, which had a capacity of 55,000 and which must be worth quite a tidy sum.

After the first few weeks of the new championship the top of the table reads like last season's finish: Real, Atletico, Zaragoza, Barcelona, with the leaders already three clear points ahead. Puskas with seven goals tops the scorers' list with Zaragoza's Seminario (Peru) and the only real surprise of the new season is the failure of one of the old guard Atletico Bilbao who share bottom place in the table with Oviedo and Real Sociedad.

Names in the news are Zoltan Czibor who left CFB for their local rivals Espanol and is now figuring on their right wing, and Waldo who joined up with Valencia from Fluminense (Rio) to replace the late inside-forward star Walter, killed in a car crash.

BRAZIL

Gate trouble

DESPITE their World Champions label, Brazilian football is undergoing an unusually lean spell. Attendances everywhere are down and the government decision to allow the TV cameras to transmit live football brought enraged protests from all the top clubs resulting in a cancellation of fixtures. Finally the government relented, but with costs rising in all directions the difficulties have still to be overcome. Star players, whose salaries can hardly be increased by clubs in difficulties suffer like everyone else when prices rise and the inevitable result is that many of the stars are anxious to join Argentinian and Uruguayan clubs.

One who is not worried about money is Pele, for in addition to the new contract with Santos, Pele introduces a weekly TV programme for £100 per session and shares in a building company with team-mates Zito and Formiga.

In a country as large as Brazil, it is left to the individual states to organise their own regional championships, but for once the CBD have intervened to insist that the 1959 Bahia Cup final be played this year! The two finalists failed to agree on a date—and Racing Bahia broke off negotiations with their final opponents Victoria and have since refused to play.

GHANA

New trophy

GHANA Black Stars completed their three-month tour of Europe with enhanced prestige and the walking off incident in Germany almost forgotten. Widely praised for the high standard of play they exhibited, the Black Stars' best performances were a 3-2 win over Spartak Prague, and a 2-1 success over Dynamo Moscow. President Nkrumah has donated a Silver Cup to be known as the African League Championship Cup. Starting in 1962 the champions of every African country will be invited to take part in a series run on lines similar to the European Cup.

JAPAN

How long since

ANXIOUS not to be outclassed at the 1964 Olympics which will be staged in Tokyo the Japanese F.A. sent their top players on a European tour. Obviously the experience improved their chances, but judging by the results achieved, football will not provide Japan with a gold medal. In an amateur international match with West Germany, the tourists held their own (1-1) until the interval and ended with a 7-1 hiding.

The Central Stadium in Tokyo is to be rebuilt for the games to double its capacity. Able to accommodate 50,000 at present the target is six figures—and the project will be financed by profits from the pools—not football, but baseball!

RUSSIA

Final stages

ON the final run in to the championship final three of the top four clubs are from Moscow, though the most likely winners are Dynamo Kiev. The local derby Spartak v. Torpedo pulled in a 100,000 gate to the Lenin Stadium where Spartak beat the champions 3-2. Torpedo Moscow, who did the double last season, are now second with 38 points, Dynamo Kiev have one more and Spartak one less. Fourth and apparently out of the running now are ZDSA (34).

According to recently published F.A. figures, the U.S.S.R. has more than 33,000 football pitches—a total that any other country would find almost impossible to beat. Even so everything is not "under control" as world renowned referee Nikolai Latychev showed when he abandoned a match between Dynamo Tiflis and Spartak Jerevan. Dynamo led 3-1 in the second half when Mr. Latychev took the almost unknown course for a top match—and walked off the pitch, and the F.A. have now called for an inquiry.

YUGOSLAVIA

Losing interest

STARTING in 1962-63, the Yugoslav first division will comprise 14 clubs instead of the present twelve. Motive behind the move is to increase the clubs' revenue by giving them an extra two home matches and thus enable them to pay their players. Other features of the game in Yugoslavia are also

giving concern and they will be more difficult to settle. The country now has 69,000 registered players which represents a drop of 18,000 in one year! This total cannot be accounted for in any other way than that interest in playing football is declining—but as yet there is no sign that spectators are losing interest.

Yugoslavia's most brilliant ball player, Dragoslav Sekularac, is being linked with several top Italian clubs, but the offers so far have not been high enough to tempt him. The F.A., perturbed about the draining away of their top players, is contemplating the introduction of a rule which will give them a cut in transfers involving foreign teams!

HUNGARY

Blond and burly

THE rebuilt Honved are maintaining their early championship challenge and are still within a point of the leaders, Tatabanya, while the fashionable clubs MTK and Ferencvaros continue to languish in mid-table. The blond and burly Lajos Tichy (Honved) heads the goalscorers' list with a total of twelve (twice as many as anyone else), while Florian Albert from whom so much was expected is still out of touch and has scored only twice.

National team manager Lajos Baroti still has an outsize headache after the long awaited return match with Austria who beat Hungary 2-1 in Budapest in the spring. Austria won the game at Prater by the same margin and with the World Cup only five months away Mr. Baroti and his players have much hard work ahead, if their hopes of reaching the semi-final are to be realised.

MOROCCO

Champions

THE last surviving African team in the World Cup, Morocco have been putting their players through intensive training in preparation for the test with Spain. Before visiting West Germany, Morocco took part in the football tournament of the Pan Arab Games which they staged in Casablanca and with the help of several players on loan from French clubs they won the series. Libya, the Lebanon, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia all proved easy victims for Morocco and only Egypt proved to be up to their standard. Even so Morocco beat them 3-2 in the final match and after Azhar (Reims) scored the winner from a late penalty the Egyptians walked off the pitch.

WEST GERMANY

Top coach

SEPP Herberger celebrated his 25th anniversary as national coach last month and received congratulations from all parts of the world. In sole charge of all West Germany's representative teams from the amateurs to the World Cup team, Mr. Herberger's record cannot be matched or even compared by any other official. Sole selector and in complete charge of training, etc., he has controlled 149 successive full internationals.

With the top clubs averaging around 30,000 spectators the F.A. press on with their plans for a national league of 18 clubs to take the place of the present regional competitions. Hand in hand with the national super league idea goes full time professionalism which the Germans hope will put an end to the poaching of the top Italian clubs.

POLAND

Improvement

DURING the last eighteen months the standard of play in Poland has clearly been rising and the performances of their national side have drawn favourable comment from many quarters. In this period they have beaten Scotland (in Glasgow), Russia, and Bulgaria; and drawn with France and Yugoslavia. Now, however, following on the heels of Tottenham's European Cup slaughter of Gornik Zabrze, the 2-0 defeat against West Germany has set the Poles back almost where they started. Though they failed in the European Cup Gornik are making no mistake in the Polish championship and with five games to be played they have a ten point lead with 39 against Polonia Bytom (29) and Legia Warsaw (27).

FRANCE

Falling gates

WITH Reims back near their best and leading the first division, French football generally still needs the much sought after "shot in the arm". Spectators are still in short supply and Reims in this respect have always been worse off than most of their rivals, but second division Lille Olympique continue to be one of the anomalies. Always one of the most popular clubs, attendances at Lille invariably prove to be better than the first division average and this season is no exception.

Still waiting for "le canonier" Just Fontaine, Reims introduced 21-year-old Francois Soltys in the problem inside-right spot with such success that he is playing better than his forward colleagues Kopa and Akesbi. Like Kopa, Soltys is the son of a Polish miner and is at present serving in the Army. With two amateur caps to his credit when he arrived in Reims during the summer he was regarded as "promising". Now he is certain to cause a problem when Fontaine is match fit. On the international front French prospects were shattered by the eviction of their three teams from the top competitions. Sedan (beaten at home by Atletico Madrid); Racing Strasbourg (beaten 10-2 by MTK), and AS Monaco who lost twice to Glasgow Rangers put French fans in an apprehensive mood for the World Cup.

AUSTRIA

Forging ahead

THE fine performances of Karl Decker's national team were practically certain to attract the attention of clubs with money to spare, but so far they haven't upset the new team. Helmut Senekowitsch joined Betis (Sevilla) but Rapid's Flogel stepped into the breach for the matches with Russia and Hungary without any visible loss of efficiency.

Fussball Klub Austria have begun the new campaign where they left off last season—as league leaders. Reinforced by the return of Ernst Ocwirk from Italy they also acquired the services of two young stars discovered by Mr. Decker, goalkeeper Fraydl (Grazer AK) and left-back Strobl (Simmering), won their way into the second round of the European Cup and won five league matches in succession. Rapid meantime the old rivals whose overall record puts everyone else in the shade, have been very quiet and appear content with a place in mid-table.

Austrians must be kicking themselves for not having entered the World Cup: their international form is quite remarkable.

Jim Harra, Newark Portuguese America Soccer League full-back clears up field from the white-shirted forward Dick Packer of the Uhrik Truckers.

Malta's historic time

THE past month has indeed been a historic one for local football. It signified participation for the first time of Maltese football sides in the European Cup and in the European Cup-Winners Cup. The clubs involved were the present league champions, the Hibernians of Pawla and Floriana, the F.A. Cup Champions.

The Hibernians had their baptism of European soccer when they met the Swiss Champions, Servette, in Geneva on September 6 under floodlights. It was not an auspicious start for the Malta League Champions and the local boys were defeated by 5 goals to 0, before a crowd of 15,200, in a match which was played in pouring rain (writes A. J. LEAVER).

The Maltese side who are accustomed to play on hard grounds only and who do not play under floodlight, found the conditions disadvantageous. Nevertheless they found the Swiss most appreciative of their tenacity and sporting spirit. Amongst the local players who distinguished himself, was the Hibs goalie, Freddie Mizzi, whose first-class performance won him admiration. Indeed after the match overtures were made by the Servette club for his transfer to the club for a high fee.

When the return match was played in Malta, it was expected that the Hibs would beat Servette as conditions were to the advantage of the local side. However, the Swiss side were slightly superior to the Hibs and won by 2 goals to 1.

By virtue of their two victories Servette with a 7-1 goal aggregate passed into the second leg of the European Cup.

For their Cup-Winners Cup venture Floriana, the Cup Winners in Malta, who took on as their opponents, Ujpest Dozsa of Hungary, the task was a more difficult one. Ujpest besides being a strong side, complete with internationals, are one of the favourites for the title.

The first leg between Floriana-Ujpest was played in Malta at the Empire Stadium before a record crowd of over 15,000 spectators who saw this match played in sweltering heat in the mid-afternoon of a perfect summer's day.

Ujpest in the first half swamped their opponents and took an early first half lead, scoring three clear goals, scores coming from Gorocs in the 7th minute, Rossi in the 18th, and Kuharszhi in the 30th minute.

On the resumption, Floriana were a revitalised side and playing more forceful football penned the Hungarians in their own half and managed to reduce the arrears. First the score was made 3-1 when the local boy, Cauchi, surprised the Hungarian defence. Then the Hungarians went ahead to make it 4-1 through Kuharscki, and then 5-1 through Solymosi, their centre-forward, who scored a picture individual goal. Floriana reduced the arrears to make the final score 5-2 in favour of the Hungarians through Cauchi, again, off a perfect pass from the wing, Demmanuele.

Floriana lost the return match 10-2, having been 5-1 down at the interval.

Full line-ups of the matches in which Maltese teams were involved in the European Cup will appear in later issues of *World Soccer* when the competition as a whole is dealt with in comprehensive fashion.

Malta's international goalkeeper Alf Mizzi ties himself up in knots saving this shot during the Olympic preliminary tie against Tunisia. Both teams drew 0-0. He plays for the Hibernian club.

NEW ZEALAND'S BIG TROPHY FOR NORTHERN

From our own correspondent

THE Chatham Cup which is competed for annually in New Zealand was won this year by Northern (Otago) thus making it their second win in the trophy.

Outstanding players for the Auckland side were goalkeeper Windsor and inside-right Ryan. The Northern side played well as a team but individuals who caught the eye were Stephenson and Campbell who scored a brilliant goal with four minutes left for play.

Both teams were reduced to ten men when Ken Armstrong and Philip Little received leg injuries.

The match was played at the Basin Reserve, Wellington, before a crowd of 7,000. Teams: *Northern:* Stephenson; Young, McFarlane; Rae, Ferguson, Forbes; Berry, Campbell, Little (G.), McVey, Little (P.). *North Shore:* Windsor; Collins, Hankins; Armstrong, Ward, Paterson; Easto, Ryan, Middleton, Plyansky, Oden. *Referee:* C. Anderson (Canterbury). Goals were scored by Berry in the thirty-fourth minute and Campbell in the eighty-sixth.

The history of the trophy is interesting. In 1922 the British cruiser *Chatham* visited New Zealand and to mark the occasion, they presented a trophy in respect of the hospitality that they had received during their visit. It is a knock-out competition which is zoned. The island winners meet in a play-off. List of winners since 1950 are:

Eden (North Island)	1950
Eastern Suburbs (North)	1951
North Shore & Western (South) (joint holders)	1952
Eastern Suburbs (North)	1953
Onehunga (North)	1954
Western (South)	1955
Stop Out (North)	1956
Seatoun (North)	1957
Seatoun (North)	1958
Northern (South)	1959
North Shore (North)	1960
Northern (South)	1961

MADSEN HAS A CENTURY

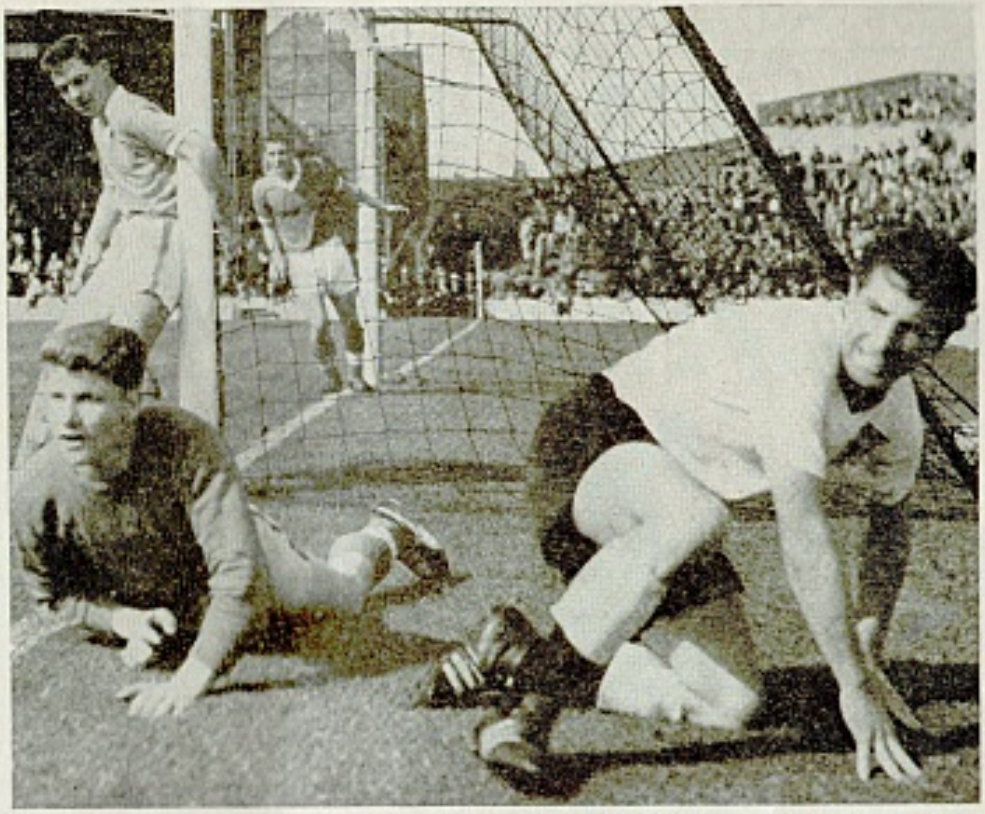
By DOUG JENS SMITH

DURING the game against Norway in Oslo, the Danish winger Ole Madsen celebrated his one hundredth representative appearance for his country. The Danes, who won 4-0, gave Madsen a fine press of his achievement.

But some of Denmark's biggest headlines concerned the visit of Moscow Spartak from the Soviet Union. They played B.1913 from Odense who were, at that time, third in the Danish League championship. In a game of remarkably high standard, the Danes surprised everyone by winning 4-3. Three of B.1913's goals were scored by young Helge Jorgensen of the Odense YMCA.

A later international result: Denmark lost away to a powerful West German international team 5-1. The plucky Danes were outplayed by Sepp Herberger's men who have an eager eye on the World Cup finals in Chile next year.

One player who enjoyed considerable success in South Africa last season and is now back in England playing with Second Division Derby County is Des Palmer seen on the extreme right, having scored a remarkable goal against Middlesbrough. (L.I.)



CAPE TOWN CITY ARE ADMITTED

The latest news from South Africa and Rhodesia by ***NORMAN D. REICH***

AT last, one of the most controversial issues that the young National Football League have had to face has been cleared up. It was finally decided by a 142-63 majority by the League Management Committee that Cape Town City would take part in the First Division of the League.

This means that such is the tremendous following that the professional body has attracted to the turnstiles that it now feels it can financially support the Cape Town side for the two seasons that it will take before it begins to really pay for itself. A momentous decision this, by the clubs of the National Football League, for it involves much money to be spent in flying the Transvaal and Durban sides to the Cape.

The League has decided to grant Transvaal clubs £100 towards their expenses and each of the two Durban sides £200.

Some Transvaal sides, who will only have to make one trip per season each, may decide to travel by rail. The cost, including bedding and meals, is about £150. When the Cape side travels away, it will play two matches on each trip. The first will be on the Saturday afternoon of the week-end and the second under lights on the Monday. This will considerably reduce expenses.

Such is the goodwill expressed by the Cape provincial authorities, that the new venture will be blessed by a decrease in the tax on professional soccer from 33⅓% to 14⅓% on all gates.

The Johannesburg side, Wanderers, tied up the National Football League Second Division (Transvaal) early in September with a 4-0 win over Corinthians. This put them eleven points ahead of their nearest rivals, Vereeniging Athletic, with five matches to play. Wanderers will now play in the United Tobacco Floodlight Bowl and have won promotion to the First Division of the National Football League.

Hoy Park beat Queen's Park 3-1 at Kingsmead, Durban, to win the Natal Cup. Baxter (2) and Harper netted for the winners while Ingle replied, all the goals coming in the first half.

The way is now wide open in Rhodesia to form the much-discussed Central African Football Association to govern the affairs of soccer in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Both Northern Rhodesia and her neighbours, Southern Rhodesia, have left the Football Association of South Africa and have been accepted to membership of the Football Association (England). This step was taken because both territories decided that the time has come to stand on their own feet. Both made it clear that there were no political issues involved.

Southern Rhodesia won the Levy Cup, the trophy contested for annually on a two-match basis between the two territories, when they beat Northern Rhodesia on a 7-4 match aggregate. Southern Rhodesia won the first leg in Bulawayo 5-0 with goals from Laing (2), McGuigan (2) and Smith. In the second leg, in Salisbury, the North triumphed 4-2. Lawther (2), Stevenson and an own goal from Simpson gave the North a 4-0 interval lead but goals from Chalmers and Laing in the second half made the trophy safe for the South. Average crowds of about 12,500 watched each match.

For the first time, Northern Rhodesian soccer colours were awarded to Africans when five—Augustino, Kaniki, Mongole, Norman and Mizie—were included in the side to play the professional Rhodesia and Nyasaland Football League XI at Scrivener Stadium, Kitwe. The Governor of the territory, Sir Evelyn Hone, was amongst the capacity crowd of over 13,000 who saw the professionals run out 3-1 winners through goals from Cravetti, Bresani and Thomas, while Pengally scored the losers' only goal.

A former Portuguese World Cup international, Costello, was included in the Northern Rhodesian side which competed in a four-cornered tournament in Lusaka with sides from Katanga, the R.N.F.L. and the Lusaka professional club, City of Lusaka.

City of Lusaka reached the first Rhodesia Castle Cup final when they became the first Rhodesian side this season to beat Salisbury City. In the semi-final in Lusaka they won 2-1. They will now meet Bulawayo City in the Final in Salisbury.

Aussie Preliminary Final was a disappointing game

SYDNEY (New South Wales).

Hakoah and Prague played a disappointing preliminary soccer final at Sydney's Wentworth Park. Each side concentrated on defence to the exclusion of everything else and each succeeded admirably—the match ended in a scoreless draw, to the open and noisy disapproval of the 13,525 spectators.

No extra time was played. In the event of another nil-all draw, extra time will be played. The winner will meet Canterbury-Marrickville in the grand final. On the form displayed by Hakoah and Prague in the preliminary final, Canterbury need have no worries about the outcome of the grand final. It has the premiership safely tucked away for the second year in succession.

Both Prague and Hakoah employed spoiling tactics in their clash. The standard of football was poor. Passes went astray and the shooting was pathetic. Prague perhaps had the better of play in the first half and centre-forward Herbert Ninaus came close to scoring, when he hit the post.

TOM MULDOWNEY brings you into line with Eire football

EIRE CLUBS IN EUROPEAN CUP

THE marathon struggle for Eire's league championship has commenced: a Herculean task now that the pennant is the gateway into the European Cup.

It is five years since participation in Europe's soccer pageant became possible for the Irish champions and the move opened a new horizon for clubs beset with difficulties. The majority grappling with fast diminishing funds, facing extinction from one year to the next. The monotonous financial warfare relieved by an occasional good gate providing a silver lining to the almost permanent gloom.

League success, therefore, has become an obsession. A golden opportunity to leap from obscurity and find a place in Utopianland.

As a result, the battle for points has increased in intensity, and the game as a spectacle has suffered. Good football and sportsmanship at a premium with everything sacrificed to the God of victory.

It was fitting, perhaps, that Shamrock Rovers should be Eire's first in European competition. As Irish as their name suggests, the Shamrocks occupy a proud position in the forefront of Irish soccer. Even during the dark days when success eluded them, they attracted support by virtue of their pleasing play.

BUSBY BABES

Unfortunately for themselves, but fortunately for Dubliners, their opponents were the magnificent pre-Munich Manchester United. Streamlined exponents of the football arts, they provided a veritable football feast, slamming "hoops" 6-0 in the process.

Drumcondra succeeded Rovers into the great unknown and amid rejoicing travelled to sunny Spain, where they found Atletico Madrid perfect hosts except in combat.

The striped shirted Spaniards exploded the Irish defence and a fall-out of eight goals followed. Goalkeeper Morrie Swan, now with Cardiff City, saved many more in this depressing debacle.

Rovers returned in 1959 for another effort. The French title holders, Nice, supplied the opposition, and here David almost slew Goliath. The "team that Coad built" lost by the odd goal. With the return in Dalymount prospects of an Irish advance looked rosy. Alas, it was not to be. A draw won the French their ticket, and Rovers' reward was applause for a best ever display.

Little Limerick shocked the populace by winning the flag from more fancied rivals in 1960 and European football came to the Shannonside. On that occasion, it fell to Young Boys Berne to continue the now familiar slaughter of Eire's champions. The Swiss side scored two easy victories in convincing style.

This season, Drumcondra brought the unhappy story up to date. Their attempt to break the Irish duck was as futile as that of their predecessors: losing twice to Nurnberg, the aggregate 9-1.

Because of this continued failure, there is a trend of thought that the massacre of the top club is bad for the game. A retrograde step that the game in its present state can ill afford.

However distasteful the on-field result may be, the financial factor cannot be overlooked. In short, it's the box office that matters. If clubs pick up a fat cheque, and use it to improve their position, few can have reason to grumble, no matter how one-sided these encounters might be.

The paying public may see things in different light. Will they continue to accept the sight of Irish teams grovelling in the ashes of defeat? Signs are that support is already on the wane, and herein lies the real danger. The home "gate" is not divided. If local interest disappears the competition would become a bad risk and cease to appear on the Eire soccer calendar.

DIFFICULT

Nevertheless, such thoughts will be far removed from the minds of legislators, officials, players and faithful followers as the long trek gets underway. Sights are set on victory, no thought given to defeat.

The eventual winners achieve the desired reward but what of the others. Some will have gone by the wayside before the half-way stage. Can they survive on failure?

It seems that the boom years of Eire football are gone for ever. Recent events point towards that contention. The £1,000 "gate" is no more. Shield games this season have mustered little or no support. The visit of the Scottish league team evoked little excitement. Even the World Cup tie with Czechoslovakia did not tax the capacity of Dalymount Park. Everything points to the "two bob" charge keeping the watcher away. The extra tanner introduced two years ago was responsible for turning the dwindle into a stampede.

No one can deny that playing standards have deteriorated, the results, or lack of them, are there for all to see. If Eire is to regain lost prestige and cease to be a laughing stock especially in the Inter-league series, then players will have to work at the game not merely play at it, and clubs must provide the incentive to make them do so. The day of full-time professionalism will never dawn in Ireland but part-timers could and should reach a higher standard than exists today.

SEASON

What then are the qualifications needed to succeed in a campaign extending over four months.

Expert counsel say capable reserves are the most necessary fundamental, and here many clubs with a first call panel of sixteen players are found wanting. Adaptability is another must, especially when the gluey grounds of December harden in early spring. Then the heavy ball becomes an impish balloon defying the efforts of the most talented. Biggest bogey of all is the injury bug. When it bites all is lost for even the best organised can do but little.

These then are some of the problems confronting the luckless manager, who with fingers crossed, hopes Lady Luck will be a fellow traveller. Without her the best laid plans go astray.

Just as everything in life is governed in cycles, soccer has its own. Doubtless the present position will be altered some time in the future as far as Eire is concerned but it is somewhat difficult to see just how the situation will resolve itself in the foreseeable future. Most things are possible in life, anything is possible in soccer—except perhaps in Eire. But then it is wrong to illustrate a universal inevitability at the expense of an individual difference.

Twenty-five-year-old Charlie Hurley (left) is seen here playing for Sunderland. Also Eire's number five, Hurley, joined Sunderland from Millwall and has quickly earned himself a useful reputation in Britain. (L.I.)

WORLD CUP GROUPS IN DETAIL

From page 15

with Poland, lost heavily to Switzerland and narrowly to Sweden, but won again in the Qualifying Match—three-nil against Bulgaria. The 1961 record to date has followed the same pattern with France's only victory being gained in the World Cup—5-1 at home to Finland. Thus, although the overall recent record is poor, the World Cup Qualifying record reads six points from three matches!

This does not mean, however, that France can yet book their passage to Chile. Unless Finland play better against Bulgaria than they have yet done in any away fixture in their history, the Bulgars' record at the end of October will read four points from three matches with the remaining fixture, to be played around the time this issue of *World Soccer* is on sale, Bulgaria at home to France, offering the final chance for the Bulgarians to equal France's six points, and so force a "decider" between the two countries. If France, on the other hand, escape defeat in Sofia they will have gained another chance to win the World Cup.

It needs to be remembered that France's present lean spell coincides with a succession of injuries to two players who, in different styles, must be accepted as—if they can recover to their 1958 Swedish form—the brightest stars in France's firmament. They are, of course, Kopa (once a star of Real Madrid) and Fontaine, and only once in the past two years have they appeared together in the blue shirts of France.

But their absence does not explain the seeming contradiction between the positive leadership that France has often supplied to the organisation of world football and the lack of sustained interest in France. How much this comes from the fact that sport has little or no part in school activity in France is a fruitful debating point. Football itself has always had to vie with cycling as France's major sport and soccer in particular for a long time had to play second fiddle to Rugby. Both codes—League and Union—of Rugby are played in France, the former, that is the professional game, dating from the same period as professionalism in soccer.

The result of this absence is an inherited acceptance of soccer and a schoolboy experience of it, is that those who do come under the spell of the game do so with all the fervour of the convert but the percentage of followers is small. Thus France probably has more serious football papers of one kind or another than any other country—but the average attendances at even the national First Division matches would fail to satisfy the clubs at present in the English Third Division! And, since players in the long run are more important for the national aspects of the game than spectators, even sadder—the opportunities for local matches and local players is less than in Europe generally.

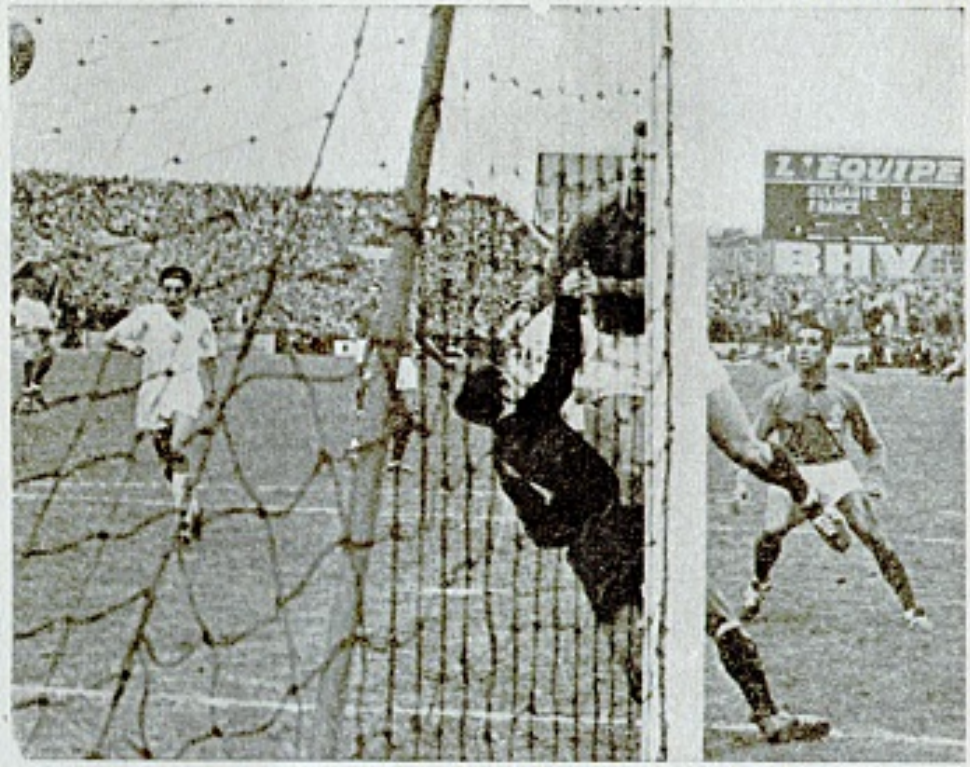
Then in Finland, the "outsider" of Group Two, for example, where, despite climatic and transport problems, something around 120,000 out of a total population of four and a half million regularly *play* football and have—this is the important point—the chance of doing so. Not that Finland have ever been or are ever likely to be a major footballing nation in terms of international match results. Like the rest of the Scandinavian countries Finland has a small population spread thinly over quite a large area and has even less chance than the other three, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, of being able to support a professional league.

The Finnish Football Association was formed in 1907 and international matches have been played since 1911—the first was against Sweden and, as you can see from the accompanying table, nearly a quarter of Finland's total of matches has been played against the top Scandinavian country—with just four wins to Finland's credit—the first in 1920, the second one year later, the third in 1934 and the last, played in Oslo, in 1952.

Since the beginning in 1925 the Finns have taken part in the Scandinavian Championships with Norway, Sweden and Denmark and they are the only one of the four not to have been successful so far. Their highest (on paper) world rating was in the 1912 Olympics played in Stockholm. A three-two victory over Italy took Finland to the Quarter-finals where they were drawn against not much more than a scratch side from Tsarist Russia. The Russians were duly accounted for by the odd goal in three but England's amateur eleven won four-nil against Finland in the semi-final and in the match for third/fourth place, the Netherlands XI showed less consideration for the Finns in beating them by nine goals to nil. Nevertheless Finland's official 1912 Olympics rating was fourth—and nothing can remove that from the record books!

They did not reappear in the Olympics until 1936 when they lost 3-7 to Peru, and did not make their first post-war appearance until last year's contest when they were eliminated in a qualifying group headed by Poland, with East Germany the third contestant. Both East Germany and Finland lost at home and away to the Poles but each won the home game against the other.

Finland's first World Cup appearance was in 1938—in a group with Germany, Sweden and Estonia. Finland's matches with Estonia had begun in 1920 and generally the Finns were on top (as they were against Latvia and Lithuania) but in their 1938 qualifying match they were defeated by one goal to nil. After the war in 1950 they were grouped with Sweden and the Republic of Ireland and managed a home draw with the latter. In 1954 they bettered this—and drew once with both Sweden and Belgium, but the 1958 Qualifying matches resulted in two defeats by both Poland and the Soviet Union. The two matches with the latter produced strange results—in Moscow in July, 1957, Finland only lost by the odd goal in three. At home in Helsinki, three weeks later, they lost by ten goals to nil!



France's first goal against Bulgaria in their World Cup qualifying Group II Europe match in Paris. The progress of these two countries together with Finland are discussed on this page. (O.)

This year the same fate—four qualifying matches, four defeats—seems to be in store for Finland with but one game to be played—away to Bulgaria. This will have been played by the time this article appears in print but, however the French might wish for the same fortune that Luxembourg have just bestowed upon England, by beating Portugal, I do not expect that it will have resulted in anything but a Bulgarian victory.

Not that the Bulgars have as yet any long record of international success but they have made considerable progress over the past seven or eight years.

Bulgaria, the country, is, of course, bordered by Rumania, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia and most of the half century of her football international history has been in association with the first three. It has inevitably been an association disturbed by the troubled political history of the warring Balkans.

Bulgaria made slight excursions into world competitive football prior to 1939—in the 1924 Olympics for example when she lost one-nil to Ireland in Paris and in the 1934 and 1938 World Cup competitions. In the first of these she lost twice to Hungary and once to Austria, and in 1938 lost and drew with the Czechs.

Her first post-war appearance was in the 1952 Olympics—the last in which all the competing countries took part in the Games themselves without preliminary group qualifying matches. Bulgaria were unlucky to be drawn against the Soviet Union making their first appearance in the Olympics and lost, after extra time, a keen match by the odd goal in three. Two years later—though in fact the first qualifying matches were played only a year later—Bulgaria took part in the

Continued on page 35

Dukla Prague (above) with the U.S. International Soccer League trophy they won in the Spring. Left to righe (back row): Kucera, Jelinek, Borovicka, Vacenovsky, Pluskal, Safranek, Cadek. (Front): Dr. Topinka, Brumovsky, Kouba, Novak, and coach Vejvoda.

DUKLA PRAGUE NAIL A LIE

The Czech champions opened a goal-scoring machine in New York, reflects

ERIC BATTY

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN football has usually been dominated by clever ball players who perform marvels in midfield and fail to press home their attacks with determination once they reach the penalty area. Combined with this failing, the players and public alike share a common feeling for the short ground pass "Ulicka" and between these two stools Czech football usually falls short of the highest international standards.

Thus it was that Dukla Prague's successes at the second New York Soccer League created such surprise. Almost unnoticed Dukla had changed the shape and style of their game; retaining the traditional ball skill but allying it with fast, hard striking wingers and a sharp-shooting newcomer, Rudolf Kucera, who gathered goals as casually as any veteran despite his tender age and relative inexperience. Though it was certainly a surprise the Czechs first international success in post-war club football was no less deserved and, judging by the ease with which they accounted for Everton in the final, it will not be long before they make their presence felt throughout the length of Europe.

Dukla Prague came into being only thirteen years ago as the sports club of the Czechoslovakian Army. Known initially as ATK, they had to compete for players with Slavia (now Dynamo) and Sparta AC (now Spartak Praha Sokolovo), the traditional target of the available talented youngsters, and it was just as well for them that the Defence Ministry which brought the club into being were prepared to be patient and not expecting good results immediately.

Preferential treatment regarding the allocation of facilities and the acquisition of players was accorded to Dukla but it was not until they went to nearby Spartak for one of their former stars that they began the climb to the top. Karel Kolsky was the man they sought from Spartak, a former international of wide experience at that time beginning to make a name for himself as a coach. In eight years of endeavour on behalf of Dukla, Mr. Kolsky built them up to the point where they twice carried off the championship, and to a great extent dominated the national team.

Among the Kolsky signings in the early days were names that are now known throughout the football world — Novak, Pluskal, Masopust—the latter switched from inside-forward when 24 years old to become one of the most talented wing-halves Czechoslovakia has ever had.

In 1953 they changed their name to Ustredni Dum Armady (Central House of the Army) and naturally enough became known as UDA. Shortly afterwards they carried off their first championship success in the autumn of 1953, and since then have always held a place in the forefront of Czech soccer. Three years later they changed the name of the club once to its present title, Dukla, and experienced two and a half years of unbroken success.

Dukla is the name of a gorge where the Czech Army fought one of its bravest battles: a determined last stand against the invading Germans which cost more than 8,000 Czech soldiers their lives. Though its significance is little known outside Czechoslovakia what better name to give the Army sports club than Dukla!

The year 1956 was Dukla's second championship year and the last time the league programme was completed in one year—commencing in the spring and ending in the autumn. After that it was decided to fall in line with the rest of Central and Western Europe by extending the season over the spring and autumn of 1957 and carrying on until June, 1958. Over this entire period a pitched battle developed between Dukla and their local rivals, Spartak Praha Sokolovo, that was not settled until the last day of the season. Dukla, away from home, led by one point, and drew, while Spartak, playing at home, won, and the issue was settled in favour of the Army club, who took the championship once more on goal average.

Dukla's activities are by no means limited to football, for although it is the main source of their income they also have thriving sections for Rugby (known as Ragby), athletics and swimming. Rugby and football are practically incompatible in other parts of the world but at Dukla it is commonplace for a Rugby match to be staged immediately before a Dukla league match to entertain the soccer fans while they wait for the kick off!

All the senior players are commissioned officers in the Czech Army while the younger members who were finalists in the Czech youth championship last season serve in the ranks. Promotion to the first team presumably brings with it promotion in the Army and allocation to a job which will be compatible with football, but they all do have real jobs. Jaroslav Borovicka, the club's talented centre-forward, is a printer by trade and works in that capacity for the Army. Novak and Masopust have been studying physical culture and are engaged as coaches, while Ivan Urban, a former international, is

The era of the 'shy' Czech forwards has come to an end

a sports journalist working for the Army newspaper.

After training, which usually commences at 8.30 in the morning, the players devote the rest of the normal working day to their duties outside the game though, of course, they are granted time off whenever necessary for football. Training sessions at the Dukla stadium usually last around two hours and five sessions per week are standard practice unless the club is engaged in a match in mid-week.

Presumably the time is not far off when the club's fortunes will be directed by a coach who was once a player with the club, but for the moment they have not been functioning long enough for this to materialise. Thus it was that when Spartak recalled Karel Kolsky two seasons ago, it was another member of the Spartak school, Jaroslav Vejvoda, who took charge of Dukla. Building on the work of his predecessor he has adapted the club's methods to the increasingly popular 4-2-4 system; introduced the youthful left-wing pair, Kucera and Jelinek, and led them once more to the Czech championship and first place in the New York Soccer League. In the USA, said Mr. Vejvoda, Dukla won because they maintained peak fitness specially for the series, while several of the other sides were clearly out of condition. In the first leg of the final against Everton, which Dukla won 7-2, the English club made it easy for them by detailing their centre-half to follow the wandering Borovicka, who quietly drew him into difficult situations and left his colleagues to exploit the spaces created. In the second match Dukla's winning margin was trimmed to 2-0 simply because Everton put a wing-half on Borovicka, but by then the tactical advantages lay with the Czechs and the damage had been done.

Most of the present Dukla players are experienced internationals; Safranek, Pluskal, Cadek, Masopust, Borovcika, Brumovsky and Novak being the best known, able to muster almost 200 honours between them. Ladislav Novak, the captain and left-back, has 59 caps to his credit and three more appearances will give him second place in the Czech list behind pre-war goalkeeping star, Planicka.

The defence is a particularly tightly knit affair in which Novak is the pillar. In action he appears cumbersome and slow moving and though in fact he is not fleet of foot he more than makes up for this with craft. Invariably perfectly positioned, he marshalls his defence with the assurance of experience, covers his colleagues diligently and uses every ball he wins to advantage.

Wing-halves Svatopluk Pluskal and Joszef Masopust have also captained the Czech national team in Novak's absence and, like him, they each perform an important role in the Dukla tactical set-up. Pluskal spends most of his time in defence while Masopust is free to attack. The latter ploughs up and down the field like the centre-half of old, dominating the centre of the pitch. His weapons are impeccable ball control and almost limitless stamina allied to an obvious zest for attacking football and he is invariably to be found amongst his forwards and is often among the scorers.

Linking up with Masopust in midfield is centre-forward Jaroslav Borovicka, who is another talented ball player. He gets his share of goals though most of them come from clever touches close to goal and generally he leads the attack from behind. The strikers in the attack are the wing-men, Jan Brumovsky, who wears glasses off the field and has recently been experimenting with contact lenses, and Joszef Jelinek. Their aim is to carry the attack deep into their opponents' rear areas, cutting in themselves when possible, and backed by the inside-forwards Vacenovsky and Kucera.

Rudolf Kucera is something of an enigma. Without doubt he could develop into one of the game's most dangerous forwards, and for a Czech his instinct for the goal chance is very rare indeed. Signed two years ago from second division Gottwaldov, Kucera has always been inclined to play for himself and this has certainly delayed his introduction to the national side, where his goalscoring talents would be of infinite value. Fast, strong and direct, Kucera's play has both fire and energy and a decisive quality rarely found in Czech players who are traditionally ball artists and not goalscorers.

Last season, his first full term in the senior side, Kucera contributed 18 goals in Dukla's championship success despite suffering a nasty ankle injury that kept him out of action for two months. His total was the highest in the Czech first division and he followed this initial success with 19 goals in eight games in the United States, including five against Ireland's Drumcondra!

When Dukla are on top and playing well Kucera can be a riot, hammering in goals from all angles, but in a tight match where the odd goal may well be decisive, he is inclined to fall back upon his individualistic instincts. Then he often ignores well placed colleagues and in desperation wastes countless opportunities by attempting to score from impossible situations. Without doubt, however, he is a player to watch for the future—a name to remember which will surely be often in the headlines.

In the European Cup Dukla have so far failed to make a deep impression but after their unbroken run of victories in the United States they seem more than likely to do so this season. The experience gained in New York, and the confidence which will accrue from the knowledge that they can play with distinction away from home will be of vital importance. In previous tournaments they have competed twice, being paired with Manchester United in their first match of the 1957 series and were beaten 3-0 at Old Trafford. In the second leg in Prague they won but not well enough to win the tie and the following season they failed again to make the best use of ground advantage and could only beat Wiener Sportklub by the same 1-0 margin.

Lack of fire power has cost Dukla dearly in the past, but now it seems the era of goal-shy Czech forwards is coming to an end, and if they really have learned to score goals regularly Dukla can be a match for anybody.

Dukla's acrobatic goalkeeper Pauvel Kouba (right) is seen in action during this year's U.S. International Soccer League competition. (Photo: Calvez.)

City of Lusaka

Continued from page 13

and was capped by Southern Rhodesia against Leicester City. When he moved north in mid-season, he fitted into the efficient half-back line and often made his presence felt up front with probing passes which the eager forwards were only too glad to snap up.

During the course of the season, City of Lusaka acquired the signatures of several of Northern Rhodesia's star players.

Norman Oliver came from the Copperbelt Amateurs, Mufulira, after representing Northern Rhodesia against Bolton Wanderers. An industrious wing-half, he emigrated from Britain, where he had turned out for Durham City.

It took little time for the flying winger with the deceptive swerve, George Sharp, to establish himself at Queensmead. Also a N. Rhodesian "Cap", he became the first player in Southern Africa to net a hat-trick against a touring side when he did just that against Bolton in 1959. He hails from Cambois (Blyth) and was previously with Darlington, Oldham Athletic and Bishop Auckland and also a member of the R.A.F. team in Germany.

Left-back Spencer, half-back Innes, and forwards Rufus, Nash, Darlaston and Craig, were other prominent Europeans signed. Manning proved to be a dependable goalkeeper and often held the fort when the side was paddling against the current.

Of the Africans acquired, all had established fine reputations in local non-European soccer circles. Mwalwa, a lanky full-back, was dubbed "King-Size" by the supporters while others also impressed.

Spanish footballers have been termed the ballet stars of the international field, and our picture above shows them performing callisthenics as gracefully as any ballet company. Spain go to Paris this month to play France in an international. (P.A.I.)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS . . . . DECEMBER

RUSSIA TAKES A LOOK AT BRAZIL

DECEMBER is usually a lean month for international matches largely due to the fact that the weather in most of the world's football strongholds is never particularly good. But this year because of the World Cup next spring it seems likely that 1961 will be an exception. In addition to the games arranged some time ago and given above, there are likely to be several others—play-offs for the World Cup qualifying rounds—and not known at the time of writing.

The rules of the competition demand that all qualifying matches should be played off by December 31 and if this is strictly adhered to it seems likely that Scotland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Russia, France, Bulgaria and maybe one or two others will have hastily arranged matches to fit in before the end of the year.

All this, of course, is still much in the air and while it may well be that Russia may need to play against Turkey they will certainly want to fulfil their fixtures in South America in order that their players can be armed with the vital experience of having played in the new world before the more important journey next May. In the circumstances it may be that F.I.F.A. will give special permission in some cases to allow play-offs to be settled at a more suitable and later date. At the Parc des Princes in Paris, where France will take on Spain, Di Stefano and Co. have always proved welcome guests and a near capacity crowd can be relied upon. Not only will this match allow the French Football Federation to boost their finances; it will also give the experts another chance to assess each team's chances in Chile. Much, of course, will depend upon the composition of the two sides. Will Kopa be recalled to the French attack? Will Fontaine be fit enough to resume his goalgetting duties? Will Puskas find a place in the Spanish XI that will give their attack the spearhead they so obviously lack?

None of these questions can be answered in advance and neither will the result mean much unless it is considered after due reflection has been given to the composition of the teams. Spain, for example, could win at the Parc but if France are without Kopa and Fontaine and represented by the team that has failed to distinguish itself during the last eighteen months then the result will mean nothing at all.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

3	Brazil v. Russia	Rio
6	Brazil v. Russia	Sao Paulo
10	France v. Spain	Paris
20	Brazil v. Austria	Rio
23	Brazil v. Austria	Sao Paulo

The last time the two teams met Spain won 2-0 in Madrid but bearing in mind that on paper at least the French XI did not look particularly good, this was not a good performance by the home side. Again it must be stressed that while the Spanish attack looked formidable they failed to score goals—Gento, not usually regarded as a goalgetter, and left-half Gensana were the men that found the net—while the attack read Tejada, Kubala, Di Stefano, Del Sol, Gento.

The combination of Real Madrid and CF Barcelona that has failed so often in international matches does so simply because the strikers are not favoured by the selectors. The main goalscorers for Barcelona are Kocsis and Evaristo; for Real Madrid Puskas. None so far has ever played for Spain and all their opponents realise that no matter how good the others may be with the ball they need only concentrate on Di Stefano and they will certainly not be swamped!

Who will win at the Parc will certainly be decided by the selectors, and at this stage without knowing the teams, I could not even guess.

The main interest of the month will be Brazil's matches against two of Europe's strongest teams—Russia the European champions and Austria the pretender to their title. Each of the visitors have agreed to play both in Rio and Sao Paulo, and remembering that Brazil's problem is more who to leave out rather than who to include it seems probable that at least thirty players will take part in these games.

Although he does not have any say in matters now, the opinions of Vicente Feola on the composition of the next World Cup team, make interesting reading. Mr. Feola is now in Argentina with Boca Juniors but among Brazilians at least he earned a reputation for his handling of the 1958 World Cup side. Interviewed recently in Buenos Aires he gave what he thought would be or should be the short list for Chile, listing 33 players in order of merit according to their positions. In the opinion of Mr. Feola the defence should show only one change from the 1958 Final team: Formiga (Santos) or Zozimo (Bangu) for Orlando at left-half which is the flank chosen for the second stopper. The rest of the rearguard will be Gilmar; Djalma Santos, Nilton Santos; Zito and Bellini. The attack—Garrincha, Didi, Coutinho, Pele, Pepe! This, of course, shows changes at centre-forward (Vava) and outside-left (Zagallo).

Mr. Feola's choice certainly looks experienced enough, but will they be able to stand up to three games a week in Chile? Many of the players are well past 30, several being more than 35, and the second choice 'keeper, Castilho, is quite old enough to be the father of Coutinho!

Whatever the final decision it is going to be a scramble for places in the Brazilian team and the matches in December will help solve many of the problems. For Messrs. Decker and Katschalin, the team managers of Austria and Russia, the visit to Brazil will be a severe test. Few European teams ever do well in Rio or Sao Paulo and neither seems likely to beat Brazil on their own soil.

Christmas is usually a holiday for footballers in Spain, and this year's league programme is, as expected, blank for the festive week-end. Real Madrid, however, will spend their Christmas on tour fulfilling lucrative fixtures in Egypt (22nd), Sudan (24th) and Greece (26th). From this little jaunt Real expect to pull in around thirty thousand pounds and should have no difficulty.

SOUTH AFRICA'S SUSPENSION

The suspension carries little weight now but will retard future development immensely

SOUTH African soccer followers were shocked, but not unduly surprised, when the news was announced that the Football Association of South Africa had been suspended by F.I.F.A.

The F.I.F.A. ruling was imminent under existing circumstances, but whether it was the correct one is debatable. By suspending the F.A.S.A., the World Federation has dealt South African soccer of the future a resounding kidney punch.

At present, F.I.F.A.'s ban will carry little weight in changing existing soccer conditions. Domestically, the set-up will be the same, and apart from the occasional match against a touring overseas club side or a Rhodesian or Mocambique combination, South Africa relies entirely on internal fixtures for her seasonal programme. She may even offset former representative matches by exchanging tours with Australia, who are also out of F.I.F.A.

As for the future, the Republic's hopes of competing in the 1966 and later World Cup Tournaments have almost disintegrated. Her big hope was to establish herself internationally—a task now impossible.

Since the last F.I.F.A. meeting, everything possible had been done by Mr. Freddie Fell and his F.A.S.A. executive to make the controlling body in South Africa as multi-racial as possible. Government laws prevent any multi-racial contact sports matches taking place within the Republic's borders. No matter what the world says about it, the F.A.S.A. has to abide by the law of the country. The congress of F.I.F.A., at which the F.A.S.A. was suspended, in fact rejected a clause which called for member associations to be responsible to F.I.F.A. for government interference in competitions which they enter and organise. The majority was sweeping enough—35 to 21—yet, for this same reason, South Africa has been cast into the cold of world soccer. This is the attitude which is riling soccer supporters in the Republic.

The best that F.A.S.A. can do for the non-white soccer bodies is to offer them affiliation and so recognition in the eyes of the world. This has already been done, but the South African Football Federation (the non-white controlling body) has refused to accept. One non-white district association did, in fact, affiliate to the F.A.S.A. The Johannesburg and District Bantu Association was granted standing with the F.A.S.A. and is at present enjoying its first internationally recognised tour—a highly successful one of Northern Rhodesia, which was arranged before the suspension.

Stanley Matthews (seen in this picture in a tussle with Arsenal's Billy McCullough) has tasted South African football first hand. Matthews himself has created headlines with his move from Blackpool to Stoke City, the club where he started his career. (P.N.I.)

Should the S.A.F.F. gain F.I.F.A. membership at next year's congress in Chile—which is by no means certain—they are not likely to be able to change racial soccer set-up at all. All that will have been achieved is that non-Europeans will discriminate against Europeans, a no more welcome arrangement than those in operation at present.

South Africa's suspension is much regretted by soccer officials in Britain who are qualified to comment; that is, those who have visited the country at some time or another.

Sir Stanley Rous commented on the fine state of the administrative side of the game when he toured Southern Africa with the F.A. side of 1955. Hull City's manager, Mr. Cliff Britton, has seen the Republic's football in 1939 as a player with the F.A. side and as manager of Preston in 1958. He expressed sorrow at the suspension, which he said must be shared by all the clubs which have experienced the warm hospitality of the F.A.S.A. Referring to the administrative side of the game, Mr. Britton said he had noticed much progress between 1939 and 1958. Stan Cullis, one of the most knowledgeable students of the game, famous as a Wolves player and now manager; Mr. Bill Ridding and the redoutable Stanley Matthews have all tasted South African soccer first hand.

African soccer administrators have been quick to show their approval of the F.I.F.A. action. It seems now that the chance for a conciliation between white and non-white officials has passed. The Europeans who brought soccer to the southern tip of Africa and consequently developed it, are unlikely to accept the mantle of control extended by the non-whites.

The suspension by F.I.F.A. was the headline of a headline-packed month in the Republic. The Football Association of Southern Africa have exchanged correspondence with the Australian Football Federation with a view to tours being reciprocated. No decision has as yet been reached.

The 1960-1 World Cup of Champions holders and five times winners of the European Cup, Real Madrid, have agreed to play a match in Johannesburg in April of next year. This is provided that F.I.F.A. sanction can be obtained. The guarantee for the whistle-stop trip is £13,300, which will mean an entrance fee of £3 6s. per person. Nevertheless, the National League has agreed and it is almost certain that, despite the heavy fee, the Rand Stadium will be filled to capacity.

The two glamour teams in the South African National League, Highlands Park of Johannesburg, last year's champions and this year's runners-up, and this year's champions and 1960 runners-up, Durban City, met in the Castle Cup Final at the Rand Stadium, Johannesburg. A capacity crowd was assured. It was "house full" at the two semi-finals. Highlands Park beat their Johannesburg neighbours, Rangers, in a thrilling semi-final under floodlights 2-1 and in an all Natal semi-final, Durban City shaded Durban United 3-1.

City of Lusaka won the first Rhodesian Castle Cup Final when they defeated Bulawayo City in the Final tie at the Raylton Ground in Salisbury.

It is expected that next year, there will be two regional National Leagues in the Federation—one in Northern Rhodesia and the other in Southern Rhodesia. The champions of each section will then play-off for the Rhodesian Castle Cup.

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Alex Scott, Glasgow Rangers' fleet-footed winger shows how to avoid the prodding foot of an opponent (right). Scott was among Rangers bright stars in the October friendly against West Germany's Eintracht Frankfurt. (Planet 1.)

Hampden's brilliant friendly

KEN MONTGOMERY was among 100,000-plus Scotsmen for the Rangers-Eintracht match

THE record books will show it merely as a victory by 3 goals to 2 for Eintracht Frankfurt over Glasgow Rangers, but for more than 100,000 Scots, October 17, 1961, will be remembered for much more. This, they will recall, was the night on which a new and brilliant chapter was written into the history of Scottish football, and into the annals of the Queen's Park Football Club and their stately home, Hampden.

It was, the 100,000 will remember, the "First Night" of the lights—the moment when the Scottish football public were given their first glimpse of the wonderful new floodlight system which had cost the amateur Queen's Park club in the region of £60,000.

Like all first nights should be, it was a never-to-be-forgotten occasion. The magnificence of the mighty Hampden provided a fitting backcloth; £60,000 worth of lighting, flooding that massive bowl in four spectacular beams of brilliancy; and finally the "cast", costumed in the vivid red of Eintracht and the strikingly-contrasting blue and white stripes of Rangers, blended most effectively into a scene which could not have been more spectacularly staged had the services of the most seasoned of Hollywood's extravaganza-conscious celluloid kings been called in.

Speaking of the lights themselves, Mr. J. Gardiner, president of the Queen's Park club, had informed the Press that only the best was good enough for Hampden. Having made certain that the four pylons, 230 feet high and each supporting 60 lights, were the best that could be had, the Queen's committee's next task was to find two clubs which would provide an encounter in keeping with the occasion. Here again, their choice could not have been better.

Glasgow Rangers, champions of Scotland, had seldom experienced the taste of soccer humiliation: not, that is, until the month of May, 1960. Then they had had their hopes of European Cup glory ruthlessly smashed at the last hurdle but one by the brilliant Eintracht club of Frankfurt. The Germans, playing in the first leg of the semi-final, and encouraged by their own supporters, had recorded a victory as convincing as the 6-1 result indicates. At Ibrox, in the return encounter, play followed a similar pattern, Eintracht coasting to a 6-3 success, and into the European Cup Final on a 12-4 aggregate.

By courtesy of Queen's Park, Rangers were being afforded the opportunity of winning back a little of the prestige that had been lost 18 months before. As neither of the teams had suffered defeat this season before their clash at Hampden, yet another dash of spice was added to an already gripping prospect.

Only three members of the Eintracht team which had played in the memorable European Cup Final of 1960, when they fell by 7-3 to Real Madrid on the same ground, were missing as the sides came out side by side. The absent trio were Lindner, Pfaff and Meier. Rangers, for their part, fielded four players who had not been in the side which faced the Germans on their visit to Ibrox in the spring of last year—Ritchie, Shearer, Baxter and Brand.

As Referee R. H. Davidson prepared to set the game in motion, the teams lined up thus:

Rangers: Ritchie; Shearer, Caldow; Davis, Paterson, Baxter; Scott, McMillan, Millar, Brand, Wilson.

Eintracht: Loy; Lutz, Hoefer; Schymik, Eigenbrodt, Weilbacher; Kress, Stinka, Stein, Kreuz, Schamer.

The ninety minutes of football, which were, after all, what the crowd had paid almost £25,000 to see, did nothing to disappoint. The result perhaps did, for it was natural that a Scottish crowd should have been hoping for a Rangers victory. The Ibrox side were, however, largely the authors of their own defeat. For at least 70 of the 90 incident-packed minutes Rangers launched attack after attack. They had at least six shots to every one of Eintracht's. Yet, when the final moment of reckoning came, they had one goal fewer to show for all their endeavour, and no little skill. The difference between the sides was that Eintracht's every move was made with the minimum of effort, but with the maximum of impact. Almost every upfield excursion by the Scots saw them take the long way for what they thought would be a short-cut.

It took the Frankfurters only seven minutes to streak ahead, Kress hooking home a left-foot drive from Schamer's well-placed corner, and when Schamer outstripped right-back Shearer ten minutes later to drive home a second goal, there were visions of Rangers being buried once more beneath an Eintracht goal avalanche. Brand's repeated failure in front of goal reached its unhappy climax in the 31st minute, when he shot yards wide from the penalty spot, and minutes later, with only Loy between himself and redemption, he trundled the ball feebly past the right-hand post.

Despite the surrender of two first-half goals, Rangers had not given up all hopes of pulling their chestnuts from the fire. Left-back Hoefer, ironically, showed that like his forwards he, too, was a master of the left-foot drive by volleying a third Eintracht goal behind Ritchie in the 48th minute. The Rangers forwards at this point looked decidedly sheepish, comparing in their minds, no doubt, their efforts with such a fine piece of controlled shooting by an opposing defender.

It should have been the end, but conversely a match which, till then, had been bubbling along enjoyably with much excellent football, finally reached boiling point. Twice within the space of three minutes the dark head of right-half Davis flashed well-controlled efforts out of Loy's reach, and with 35 minutes left there were hopes in the hearts of almost all present that all, for Rangers, was not yet lost. From being three behind, Scotland's champions had reduced the gap to a solitary goal. Sensibly, however, the experience of Loy, and forward general, Kress, brought the pace of the game down to suit older German legs. Rangers continued to dominate, and were decidedly unfortunate to see attempts by Brand and Millar, each one a header, hit wood. But with Loy, a magnificent goalkeeper, radiating confidence to his fellow defenders with a masterly diving save from Brand, and seconds from the end with a similarly spectacular effort which baulked Millar, it was evident that the end had come.

Still there were choruses, almost in desperation, one felt, of the Rangers "Follow, Follow" song. How much more appropriate it would have been had those hearty Scots vocalists, in appreciation of a tremendously sporting German side, ended with at least one chorus of "Wunderbar". For, make no mistake, their performance merited such tribute. Few teams would have been able to hold a rampant Rangers throughout the last 35 minutes as they had done: few, indeed, would have been sufficiently well equipped to have surged so far ahead in the first place.

Apart from the players and officials, to whom the Queen's Park committee gave an after-match banquet, the final whistle heralded the end of a night that at least 100,000 will long remember. It had been a memorable match, sportingly contested by two of the top club sides in present-day European football. Equally important, however, if not even more so, was that in their £60,000 investment, the popular Queen's Park have ensured their great Hampden Park home of a future even brighter than its vividly colourful past.

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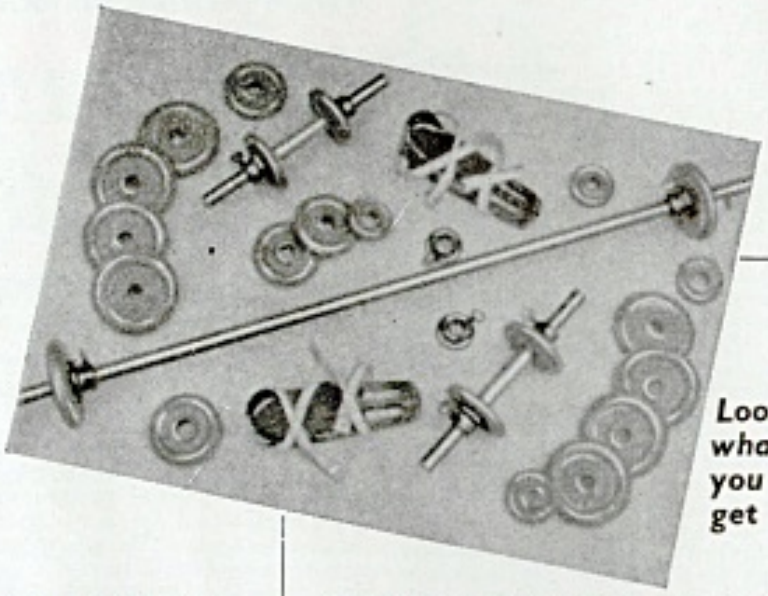

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WORLD CUP GROUPS IN DETAIL

Continued from page 27

1954 World Cup. She was grouped with Czechoslovakia and Rumania and, after losing at home in Sofia, managed a creditable draw against the Czechs in Bratislava. On the debit side, however, both matches were lost against the Rumanians.

Both the 1952 Olympics and the 1954 World Cup matches were by way of testing the temperature before, strongly influenced by the play of the all-conquering Hungarians of this period, the Bulgarians set about reforming their football style and structure. The game itself is now deeply rooted with upwards of 180,000 registered players in a total population of around seven and a half millions. Sofia, with six out of the top fourteen clubs, is the hub around which the game revolves but provincial cities like Plodiv, Dimitrov and the Black Sea port of Varna all boast first-class clubs—Varna indeed have as long a football history as the Sofia clubs.

At top level, as with the great Hungarians, the cream of the players are with the Army side, CDNA Sofia, and the majority of the players in the national sides, including the greatest of contemporary Bulgarian players, Kolev, come from that club. But another Sofia club, Levski, still seems to hold first place in the affections of Bulgarians as a whole despite the fact that CDNA, as the almost perpetual champions, have represented Bulgaria in all save the first of the European Cup competitions—and, despite nearly always having the misfortune to be drawn against the better clubs, had a few moments of glory in that competition.

The success of the re-shaping of Bulgarian football soon showed itself in their fine showing in the 1956 Olympics when they qualified for the finals in Melbourne, beat England 6-1 in the quarter-finals and only lost 2-1 to the U.S.S.R. (the ultimate winners) in the semi-final, whilst a victory over India gave them a bronze medal. In the 1958 World Cup, Bulgaria were grouped with Norway and Hungary and beat the former twice but could not better Hungary. But in the qualifying matches for the 1960 Olympics, Bulgaria played very well to come out on top of the U.S.S.R.-Rumania-Bulgaria group to earn a place in the Rome finals. The sixteen finalists were again put into four groups, Bulgaria with Yugoslavia, Turkey and the United Arab Republic. Both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia beat the latter pair and then drew their contest, three-all — and Yugoslavia were judged the group winners on goal average. Since Yugoslavia went on to win the finals, Bulgaria might feel herself morally entitled to something more than an also-ran position.

However, she has still a chance in the 1962 World Cup at the time of writing — home wins over both Finland and France in the matches immediately ahead would mean a "decider" against France but how the Bulgarians must regret that, after winning both of their "warming-up" matches against West Germany and Turkey last November, they failed a fortnight later to avoid defeat in Paris. But, and here is where we first came in, it has become a habit with the French to win the matches that matter whilst the Bulgarians seem at the moment to be working in reverse. The results, incidentally, of the previous France-Bulgaria meetings are as follows:

1932	Bulgaria 3	France 5	played	in	Sofia.
1938	France 6	Bulgaria 1	played	in	Paris.
1957	France 2	Bulgaria 2	played	in	Paris.
1959	Bulgaria 1	France 0	played	in	Sofia.
1960	France 3	Bulgaria 0	played	in	Paris.

Hungary's centre-forward Lajos Tichy of the Honved club, scores for his country from the penalty spot against East Germany in the World Cup tie. Hungary won 2-0.

An up-to-date guide on the World Cup contest

THE ROAD TO CHILE

WITH more and more countries gradually qualifying for the final stages of the World Cup next year, perhaps it is appropriate to append a detailed coverage of the competition as it stands at present and at the same time give some indication of the conditions likely to be experienced by the visitors and competing teams in Chile.

There are, of course, four grounds being utilised for the finals. They are Santiago, Vina Del Mar, Arica and Rancagua. Taking the capital first, Chile as the host country will play all their matches there quite naturally. Since the demand will be excessive in Santiago for tickets for the games, accommodation problems have been eased by the extensive use of private houses to take in all the would-be followers and fans from far and wide.

Santiago is the largest city in the country and the fourth such in the whole of South America. It was founded in 1541 by the Spanish Captain, Pedro de Valdivia, at the foot of Huelen Hill and has been likened today in its modern structure to many of the larger European cities.

There are up-to-date facilities for sports and entertainments including tourist attractions of night clubs, fishing and ski-ing in the mountains. The language spoken is Spanish but many people speak another tongue, either English, French or German.

In Vina, which is located some 139 kms. from Santiago, the locals are proud of their bathing beaches and the place is known as the South American Riviera, lying as it does some six miles north-east of Valparaiso, the principal seaport of Chile.

At Arica, a six-hour flight from Santiago, there are the usual amenities for tourists, while Rancagua, which is 82 kms. from Santiago, has excellent highways and public transport but those wishing to see games in the city will have to stay in Santiago and travel the hour's journey.

The climate of Chile is mild and dry. In summer it is not too warm and it is never too cold in the winter. Temperatures range from 78° to 88° in summer (December to March) and from 50° to 68° in winter (June to August).

The matches will be played towards the end of autumn and the beginning of winter and it will necessitate the wearing of warm clothes in spite of the relatively mild winters.

Turning to the actual matches themselves, at the moment most of the qualifying games have now been decided or are in course of being decided in the next few weeks. In some instances, however, play-offs will be necessary where countries have drawn. Since goal average does not count in the World Cup qualifying groups, it is necessary to determine winners by this means.

But few queries should remain by the end of this month—unless special circumstances prevent any country from completing its fixtures in the competition.

Half of the sixteen finalists have already determined themselves on the Road to Chile. Naturally the South American contingent is well represented as the host continent obviously has favour in it. When all the competing nations are known, the draw for the groups in Chile will be made and the sections will be divided as follows: each group will include one country from Western Europe, another from Eastern Europe, one South American country plus one other. This will have the effect of equally dividing the competitors and they will also be split, as far as possible, so that no group is particularly weak in comparison with any other.

Continued on page 38

European fixtures for December

Ajax defeated Feijenoord in Amsterdam in a Dutch first division match. In our picture below, Feijenoord goalie Pieters Graafland manages to punch the ball away during a heavy attack. (Planet 1.)

ENGLISH

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2
Arsenal v. West Ham United; Birmingham City v. Cardiff City; Bolton Wanderers v. Blackburn Rovers; Burnley v. Sheffield United; Everton v. Manchester United; Fulham v. Wolverhampton Wanderers; Ipswich Town v. Chelsea; Leicester City v. Aston Villa; Manchester City v. Blackpool; Sheffield Wednesday v. Nottingham Forest; West Bromwich Albion v. Tottenham Hotspur.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9
Aston Villa v. Ipswich Town; Blackburn Rovers v. Manchester City; Blackpool v. West Bromwich Albion; Cardiff City v. Everton; Chelsea v. Burnley; Manchester United v. Fulham; Nottingham Forest v. Leicester City; Sheffield United v. Arsenal; Tottenham Hotspur v. Birmingham City; West Ham United v. Bolton Wanderers; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Sheffield Wednesday.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16
Aston Villa v. Everton; Burnley v. Arsenal; Cardiff City v. Blackburn Rovers; Fulham v. Birmingham City; Ipswich Town v. Bolton Wanderers; Leicester City v. Manchester City; Manchester United v. West Ham United; Nottingham Forest v. Chelsea; Sheffield Wednesday v. West Bromwich Albion; Tottenham Hotspur v. Blackpool; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Sheffield United.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18
West Ham United v. Wolverhampton Wanderers.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22
Sheffield United v. Nottingham Forest.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23
Arsenal v. Tottenham Hotspur; Birmingham City v. Sheffield Wednesday; Blackburn Rovers v. Manchester United; Blackpool v. Cardiff City; Bolton Wanderers v. Burnley; Chelsea v. Aston Villa; Everton v. Fulham; Manchester City v. Ipswich Town; West Bromwich Albion v. Leicester City.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26
Arsenal v. Fulham; Birmingham City v. Manchester City; Burnley v. Sheffield Wednesday; Cardiff City v. Aston Villa; Chelsea v. Tottenham Hotspur; Everton v. Bolton Wanderers; Ipswich Town v. Leicester City; Manchester United v. Nottingham Forest; Sheffield United v. Blackpool; West Bromwich Albion v. Wolverhampton Wanderers; West Ham United v. Blackburn Rovers.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30
Aston Villa v. Cardiff City; Blackburn Rovers v. West Ham United; Blackpool v. Sheffield United; Bolton Wanderers v. Everton; Fulham v. Arsenal; Leicester City v. Ipswich Town; Manchester City v. Birmingham City; Nottingham Forest v. Manchester United; Sheffield Wednesday v. Burnley; Tottenham Hotspur v. Chelsea; Wolverhampton Wanderers v. West Bromwich Albion.

FRANCE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14
Sedan v. R.C. Paris; Nancy v. Reims; Strasbourg v. Le Havre; Angers v. Montpellier; St. Francais v. Lens; Rouen v. Sochaux; Lyon v. Metz; Monaco v. Rennes; Nimes v. Nice; Toulouse v. Saint-Etienne.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21
Reims v. St. Francais; Metz v. Toulouse; Sochaux v. Sedan; Rennes v. Strasbourg; R.C. Paris v. Lyon; Le Havre v. Nimes; Saint-Etienne v. Angers; Nice v. Rouen; Montpellier v. Monaco; Lens v. Nancy.

SCOTTISH

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2
Aidrieonians v. Raith Rovers; Celtic v. Partick Thistle; Dundee v. Stirling Albion; Dunfermline Athletic v. Third Lanark; Falkirk v. Dundee United; Heart of Midlothian v. Motherwell; Kilmarnock v. Aberdeen; Rangers v. St. Johnstone; St. Mirren v. Hibernian.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9
Scottish Cup—First Round.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16
Aberdeen v. Dundee United; Celtic v. Hibernian; Dundee v. Airdrieonians; Dunfermline Athletic v. Rangers; Heart of Midlothian v. Kilmarnock; Motherwell v. Falkirk; Partick Thistle v. St. Johnstone; Stirling Albion v. Raith Rovers; Third Lanark v. St. Mirren.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23
Airdrieonians v. Stirling Albion; Dundee United v. Partick Thistle; Falkirk v. Heart of Midlothian; Hibernian v. Dunfermline Athletic; Kilmarnock v. Motherwell; Raith Rovers v. Celtic; Rangers v. Aberdeen; St. Johnstone v. Third Lanark; St. Mirren v. Dundee.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30
Aberdeen v. Raith Rovers; Dundee v. St. Johnstone; Dunfermline Athletic v. St. Mirren; Heart of Midlothian v. Dundee United; Kilmarnock v. Rangers; Motherwell v. Celtic; Partick Thistle v. Airdrieonians; Stirling Albion v. Hibernian; Third Lanark v. Falkirk.

WELSH

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2
Aberystwyth v. Newport; Abergavenny v. Cardiff Cors; Brecon v. Pontllanfraith; Haverfordwest v. Gwynfi; Lovell's v. Swansea; Milford v. Llanelly; Pontardawe v. Ton Pentre.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6
Barry v. Cardiff City.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9
Barry v. Pembroke; Caerau v. Milford; Llanelly v. Brecon; Merthyr v. Haverfordwest; Newport v. Aberystwyth; Pontllanfraith v. Gwynfi; Ton Pentre v. Pontardawe; Cardiff Cors v. Ebbw Vale; Swansea v. Abergavenny.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16
Brecon v. Gwynfi; Caerau v. Pontllanfraith; Ebbw Vale v. Ton Pentre; Haverfordwest v. Pembroke; Lovell's v. Cardiff Cors; Milford v. Aberystwyth; Newport v. Abergavenny; Pontardawe v. Cardiff City; Swansea v. Barry.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20
Ebbw Vale v. Newport.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23
Aberystwyth v. Merthyr; Brecon v. Cardiff City; Caerau v. Newport; Gwynfi v. Llanelly; Pembroke v. Haverfordwest; Pontardawe v. Milford; Pontllanfraith v. Cardiff Cors; Ton Pentre v. Lovell's.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26
Aberystwyth v. Pontardawe; Brecon v. Abergavenny; Caerau v. Gwynfi; Pembroke v. Milford; Pontllanfraith v. Merthyr; Swansea v. Ebbw Vale.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30
Aberystwyth v. Swansea; Abergavenny v. Pontllanfraith; Caerau v. Barry; Ebbw Vale v. Lovell's; Gwynfi v. Merthyr; Haverfordwest v. Newport; Milford v. Ton Pentre; Pembroke v. Llanelly; Cardiff Cors v. Brecon.

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Blackburn	Manchester United	West Bromwich A.
Blackpool		

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Sidi-bel-Abbes	5
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Atlanta	27
River Plate	27
San Lorenzo	27
Boca	24
Independiente	23

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	Pld.	Pts.
Austria	7	13
LASK	7	11
Sportklub	7	10
Rapid	7	9
GAK	7	8
Admira	7	8

BELGIUM

	Pld.	Pts.
RSC Anderlecht	8	14
Ghent FC	8	11
Standard	8	10
Beerschot AC	8	10
FC Bruges	8	10
Charleroi	8	9

BRAZIL RIO

	Pld.	Pts.
Botafogo	9	15
Flamengo	9	13
Vasco da Gama	9	12
Fluminense	9	11
Hilario	9	10
America	9	9

CHILE

	Pld.	Pts.
Univ. de Chile	15	23
Univ. Catolica	15	22
Colo Colo	15	18
Everton	15	18
Santiago Morning	15	18
O'Higgins	15	17

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Dukla Prague	9	14
Pilsen	10	13
Red Star Bratislava	9	12
Spartak Stalingrad	9	11
Banik Ostrava	9	10
Slovan Bratislava	9	10

ENGLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Burnley	13	21
West Ham	14	17
Everton	14	16
Ipswich	14	16
Fulham	14	16
Tottenham	13	16

EAST GERMANY

	Pld.	Pts.
SC Empor Rostock	17	27
SC Motor Jena	17	22
SC Dynamo Berlin	17	22
ASK Vorwarts Berlin	17	21
SC Aufbau Magdeburg	17	18
SC Rotation Leipzig	17	18

FRANCE

	Pld.	Pts.
Reims	13	18
Nimes	12	18
Rennes	13	17
Lens	13	16
Sedan	12	16
Monaco	13	16

GREECE

	Pts.
AEK	14
Olympiakos	14
Apollon	14
Panathinaikos	12
Iraklis	11
Fostir	11

HOLLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
PSV	8	14
Feijenoord	8	13
Ajax	8	13
Blauw-Wit	8	11
Fortuna	8	10
ADO	8	10

HUNGARY

	Pts.
Tatabanya	15
Dorog	14
Honved	13
Vasas	13
Ujpest	11
MTK	10

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Distillery	6	9
Portadown	6	9
Glentoran	6	8
Coleraine	6	7
Crusaders	6	7

ITALY

	Pld.	Pts.
Internazionale	10	16
Atalanta	10	15
Milan	10	13
Torino	10	13
Bologna	10	13
Roma	10	12

LUXEMBOURG

	Pld.	Pts.
Union	6	11
The National	6	9
Alliance	6	9
Spora	6	7
Stade	6	7
Grevenmacher	6	6

MOROCCO

	Pts.
Marrakech	14
Agadir	13
Kenitra	12
Stade	11
Fes	11
FAR	10

POLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
AZS-AWF	11	22
Gornik	11	18
Legia	11	17
AZS Lodz	11	12
Sparta	11	11
AZS Gdansk	11	10

PORTUGAL

	Pts.
Benfica	5
Sporting	5
Atletico	4
Belenenses	4
Academica	4

SCOTLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Dundee	8	14
Rangers	7	11
Partick	8	11
Kilmarnock	8	11
Celtic	8	9
Third Lanark	8	9

SPAIN

	Pld.	Pts.
Real Madrid	9	16
Atletico Madrid	8	12
Barcelona	8	11
Saragossa	9	11
Osasuna	9	10
CD Mallorca	9	10

SWITZERLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Servette	10	17
Lucerne FC	9	13
Lausanne	9	12
Grasshoppers	9	11
Chaux-de-Fonds	8	10
Lugano	9	10

URUGUAY

	Pts.
National	15
Penerol	15
Danubio	11
Racing	10
Defensor	10
Pamplo Juniors	9

RUSSIA GROUP I

	Pld.	Pts.
Torpedo M.	20	23
Lokomotiv M.	20	26
Avangard	20	26
Dinamo Tb.	20	25
S.K.A. Rostov	20	22
Sahtior	20	19

GROUP II

	Pld.	Pts.
ZDSA	20	29
Dinamo Kiev	20	29
Spartak Mos.	20	25
Spartak Er.	20	23
Pahtakor	20	23
Dinamo Mos.	20	21

RUSSIA (Title play-off)

	Pts.
Dynamo Kiev	42
Torpedo	39
Spartak Moscow	38
Armee	36
Lokomotive Moscow	36
Dynamo Tbilisi	32

(Kiev won the Championship)

WEST GERMANY

North

	Pld.	Pts.
Hamburger SV	10	20
VfV Hildesheim	11	16
Werder Bremen	10	15
Eintr. Braunschweig	11	15
ASV Bergedorf 85	11	15
FC St. Pauli	11	13

South West

	Pld.	Pts.
FK Pirmasens	11	20
Bor. Neuenkirchen	10	16
1. FC Kaiserslautern	11	15
1. FC Saarbrucken	10	13
Tura Ludwigshafen	11	12
SC Ludwigshafen	11	12

South Berlin

	Pld.	Pts.
Tasmania	10	18
Hertha BSC	10	17
Tennis Borussia	10	12
Spandauer SV	10	12
BFC Sudring	10	11
Viktoria 89	11	10

South

	Pld.	Pts.
FC Nurnberg	10	17
Eintracht Frankfurt	10	17
SSV Reutlingen	10	14
Bayern Hof.	10	12
TSV Munchen 1860	10	11
BC Augsburg	10	9

West

	Pld.	Pts.
FC Schalke 04	10	14
FC Koln	10	14
Preuben Munster	10	15
RW Oberhausen	10	14
Viktoria Koln	10	13
Westfalia Herne	10	12

YUGOSLAVIA

	Pts.
Partizan	12
Vojvodina	11
Etoile Rouge	10
Sarajevo	9
Rijeka	9
Nova Sud	9

Bolivians are always ready

CRACK Bolivian team Club Always Ready of La Paz played matches against some English and Scottish clubs recently.

But though they travelled from their mist-shrouded soccer outpost, they had one friend when they arrived in Exeter to play the local Fourth Division club. He was a man who had lived in Bolivia before the war and who had played soccer in the country—including games against C.A.R.!

Though he watched the team play he did not meet them. He said that his Spanish was rusty and they would not know him of course. But he did send them a letter when they played in nearby Plymouth.

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The World Cup: the goal average problem

Continued from page 35

There has been considerable discussion recently on the question of the method of deciding the countries to qualify in each group. While for geographical, grading and other considerations not all groups can be the same size and boast similar standard of contestants, one of the chief causes of complaint from many people who write to this magazine is on the point of the League table principle that does not include goal average.

The argument thus put forward deals with the fact that it is little point in utilising a points table if the basis of this, which vitally concerns goal average, is discounted. League tables and goal average go hand in hand. When a play-off between teams has to be effected because two teams finish on level points but unrelated goal differences, only time is wasted.

If it was the principle to allow only clear-cut victories, this would be understandable, but this is in fact not so. Take the case of the farce between Morocco and Tunisia where the victors were decided upon by a blind boy drawing lots! Either the points system must be ignored or goal average must be counted. Play-off matches are strange to a country like Mexico who have had to battle two whole preliminary groups out in order to meet Paraguay—who had the luxury of waiting for just two matches before having the opportunity of reaching Chile.

At the time of writing play-off matches are necessary in two instances: Switzerland and Sweden and also Scotland and Czechoslovakia. By the time this reaches print both matches will probably have been played. That is not the point. What is of primary consideration is that countries should qualify in legitimate manner without the ridiculous situation where blind boys are called in to perform a rite.

Fortunately there were fewer draws necessitating play-offs than might have otherwise occurred. But this was not foreseen. If goal average were used, then countries would go all out to score as many goals as possible and the negative approach would be ruled out. It would be better for the game and enhance the reputation of the world's greatest competition.

This is a forceful argument and should not be condemned without due consideration. Surely it does expose flaws in the present system which should and ought to be remedied before the 1966 World Cup series commences.

If Mexico reach Chile, they will be exhausted—if the number of matches they have played is taken. But at least they fulfilled all their commitments in this respect. Other anomalies include the playing of two matches in one country—as in the instance of Ethiopia in Israel and also the non-completion of some groups, i.e. Group Three of the North and Central American Zone.

Of course where political barriers prevent the completion of fixtures, there is no answer but in existing circumstances, standardisation of fixtures in qualifying groups wherever possible would ensure a more modern, methodical and tighter schedule.

Therefore the sixteen best countries in the world may not be represented in Chile next year—for the above reasons. Though the best sixteen in order of merit would only be arrived at through a complicated League programme where every country played everyone else — definitely impracticable, the present method is far from satisfactory. And those who hold this view certainly have their point of view.

One of the counter arguments to this, of course, came from the 1950 series when the United States, reckoned to be the weakest of the finalists, defeated England in Brazil. Appearance in the series obviously had an uplifting effect on the smaller fry! But allowing for these opinions and the fact that some countries do not enter because they consider themselves too weak—Austria for instance—probably the strongest European country, the qualification for Chile is comprehensive enough.

At the time of writing, countries who have qualified are Brazil (holders), Chile (hosts), Argentina, Colombia, West Germany, Hungary, England and Uruguay. Most of the other eight finalists can be determined now with pretty safe guarantee.

FORTRESS OF AMATEUR GAME

Continued from page 13

the provincial unit Aarhus for the fifth time in seven seasons. Another Aarhus club, A.I.A., and Köge B.K., Champions in 1954, gained promotion.

Aarhus reached the Quarter-Finals of the European Champion Clubs' Cup last season, and hope to do even better in the Cup-Winners Cup this year. They qualified for the competition by virtue of a 2-0 victory over K.B. last June, in the seventh Final since the war. No doubt K.B. wish they were back in the good old days of the original Danish Cup of 1884, when they carried off the trophy with an aggregate of forty goals to none!

However, the clock cannot be put back, and the success of the genuine amateur is just as important today as it was over eighty years ago. So long as Denmark continues to hold her own against state and pseudo-amateur opposition, she will remain the fortress of the amateur game for the rest of the world.

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WORLD CUP QUALIFYING MATCHES UP TO PRESS-TIME

EUROPE

Group I

Sweden-Belgium	19.10.60	2-0
Belgium-Switzerland	20.11.60	2-4
Switzerland-Belgium	21. 5.61	2-1
Sweden-Switzerland	28. 5.61	4-0
Belgium-Sweden	4.10.61	0-2
Switzerland-Sweden	29.10.61	3-2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
Sweden	4	3	0	1	10	3	6
Switzerland	4	3	0	1	9	9	6
Belgium	4	0	0	4	3	10	0

Group II

Finland-France	25. 9.60	1-2
France-Bulgaria	11.12.60	3-0
Finland-Bulgaria	16. 6.61	0-2
France-Finland	27. 9.61	5-1
Bulgaria-Finland	29.10.61	3-1
Bulgaria-France	12.11.61	-

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
France	3	3	0	0	10	2	6
Bulgaria	3	2	0	1	5	4	4
Finland	4	0	0	4	3	12	0

Group III

N. Ireland-W. Germany	26.10.60	3-4
Greece-W. Germany	20.11.60	0-3
W. Germany-N. Ireland	10. 5.61	2-1
W. Germany-Greece	21.10.61	2-1
N. Ireland-Greece	18.10.61	2-0
Greece-N. Ireland	3. 5.61	2-1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
W. Germany	4	4	0	0	11	5	8
N. Ireland	4	1	0	3	7	8	2
Greece	4	1	0	3	3	8	2

Group IV

Holland-Hungary	30. 4.61	0-3
Hungary-E. Germany	16. 4.61	2-0
E. Germany-Holland	14. 5.61	1-1
E. Germany-Hungary	10. 9.61	2-3
Holland-E. Germany	1.10.61	*
Hungary-Holland	22.10.61	3-3

* *not played*

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
Hungary	4	3	1	0	11	5	6
Holland	3	0	2	1	4	7	2
E. Germany	3	0	1	2	3	6	1

Group V

Norway-Turkey	1. 6.61	0-1
Russia-Turkey	18. 6.61	1-0
Russia-Norway	1. 7.61	5-2
Norway-Russia	23. 8.61	0-3
Turkey-Norway	29.10.61	2-1
Turkey-Russia	12.11.61	-

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
Russia	3	3	0	0	9	2	6
Turkey	3	2	0	1	3	2	4
Norway	4	0	0	4	3	11	0

Group VI

Luxembourg-England	19.10.60	0.9
Portugal-Luxembourg	19. 3.61	6-0
England-Portugal	25.10.61	2-0
Portugal-England	21. 5.61	1-1
England-Luxembourg	28. 9.61	4-1
Luxembourg-Portugal	8.10.61	4-2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
England	4	3	1	0	16	2	7
Portugal	4	1	1	2	9	7	3
Luxembourg	4	1	0	3	5	21	2

Group VII

Originally this group was composed of Italy and Rumania with the winners of the Near East Zone. Rumania withdrew.

Israel-Italy	15.10.61	2-4
Italy-Israel	4.11.61	-

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
Italy	1	1	0	0	4	2	2
Israel	1	0	0	1	2	4	0

Group VIII

Scotland-Rep. Ireland	3. 5.61	4-1
Rep. Ireland-Scotland	7. 5.61	0-3
Czechoslovakia-Scotland	14. 5.61	4-0
Scotland-Czechoslovakia	26. 9.61	3-2
Czech'vakia-Rep. Ire.	29.10.61	7-1
Rep. Ire.-Czecho'vakia	8.10.61	1-3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
Czechoslovakia	4	3	0	1	16	5	6
Scotland	4	3	0	1	10	7	6
Republic Ireland	4	0	0	4	3	17	0

Group IX

Originally this group was composed of Spain and Wales with winners to meet winners of the African Zone.

Wales-Spain	19. 4.61	1-2
Spain-Wales	18. 5.61	1-1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
Spain	2	1	1	0	3	2	3
Wales	2	0	1	1	2	3	1

Morocco-Spain	12.11.61	-
Spain-Morocco	23-11-61	-

Group X

Originally this group was composed of Yugoslavia and Poland with winners to meet winners of the Asian Zone.

Yugoslavia-Poland	4. 6.61	2-1
Poland-Yugoslavia	25. 6.61	1-1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
Yugoslavia	2	1	1	0	3	2	3
Poland	2	0	1	1	2	3	1

Yugoslavia-S. Korea	8.10.61	5-1
S. Korea-Yugoslavia	8.11.61	-

ASIAN ZONE

Originally this group was composed of Japan, South Korea and Indonesia. Indonesia withdrew.

S. Korea-Japan	6.11.60	2-1
Japan-S. Korea	11.6.61	0-2

AFRICAN ZONE

Section I

Both Sudan and Egypt withdrew.

Section II

Morocco-Tunisia	30.10.60	2-1
Tunisia-Morocco	13.11.60	2-1
Play-off: Morocco-Tunisia		1-1

(Morocco won on drawing lots)

Section III

Ghana-Nigeria	28. 8.60	4-1
Nigeria-Ghana	10. 9.60	2-2

Final Pool

Ghana-Morocco	2. 4.61	0-0
Morocco-Ghana	28. 5.61	1-0

NEAR EAST ZONE

Cyprus-Israel	13.11.60	1-1
Israel-Cyprus	27.11.60	6-1

Israel then met Ethiopia.

Israel-Ethiopia	14. 3.61	1-0
Israel-Ethiopia	19. 3.61	3-2

(Both matches played in Israel)

SOUTH AMERICAN ZONE

Group I

Argentina-Ecuador	17.12.60	5-0
Ecuador-Argentina	4.12.60	3-6

Group II

Bolivia-Uruguay	15. 7.61	1-1
Uruguay-Bolivia	30. 7.61	2-1

Group III

Colombia-Peru	30. 4.61	1-0
Peru-Colombia	7. 5.61	1-1

Group IV

Paraguay meet the winners of the North and Central American Zone.

Paraguay-Mexico	29.10.61	0-1
Mexico-Paraguay	5.11.61	-

NORTH AMERICAN AND CENTRAL ZONE

Section 1

Canada withdrew.

USA-Mexico	6.11.60	3-3
Mexico-USA	13.11.60	3-0

Section 2

Costa Rica-Guatemala	21. 8.60	3-2
Guatemala-Costa Rica	28. 8.60	4-4
Honduras-Costa Rica	4. 9.60	2-1
Costa Rica-Honduras	11. 9.60	5-0
Honduras-Guatemala	25. 9.60	1-1
Guatemala-Honduras	2.10.60	*

* *not played*

Deciding Match:

Honduras-Costa Rica	15. 1.61	0-1

Section 3

Surinam-Antilles	2.10.60	1-2
Antilles-Surinam	27.11.60	0-0

Sectional winners met in a final group.

Costa Rica-Mexico	22. 3.61	1-0
Costa Rica-Antilles	29. 3.61	6-0
Mexico-Antilles	5. 4.61	7-0
Mexico-Costa Rica	12. 4.61	4-1
Antilles-Costa Rica	23. 4.61	2-0
Antilles-Mexico	21. 5.61	0-0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	PS
Mexico	4	2	1	1	11	2	5
Costa Rica	4	2	0	2	8	6	4
Antilles	4	1	1	2	2	13	3

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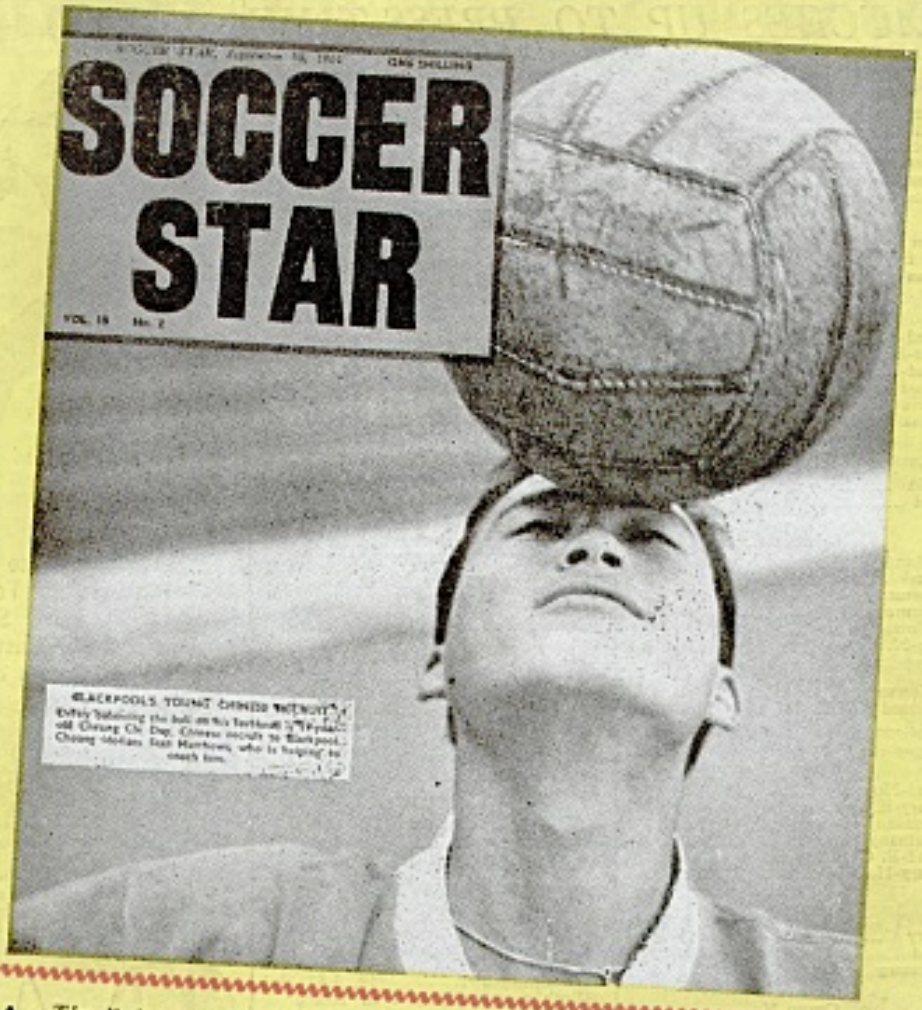

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